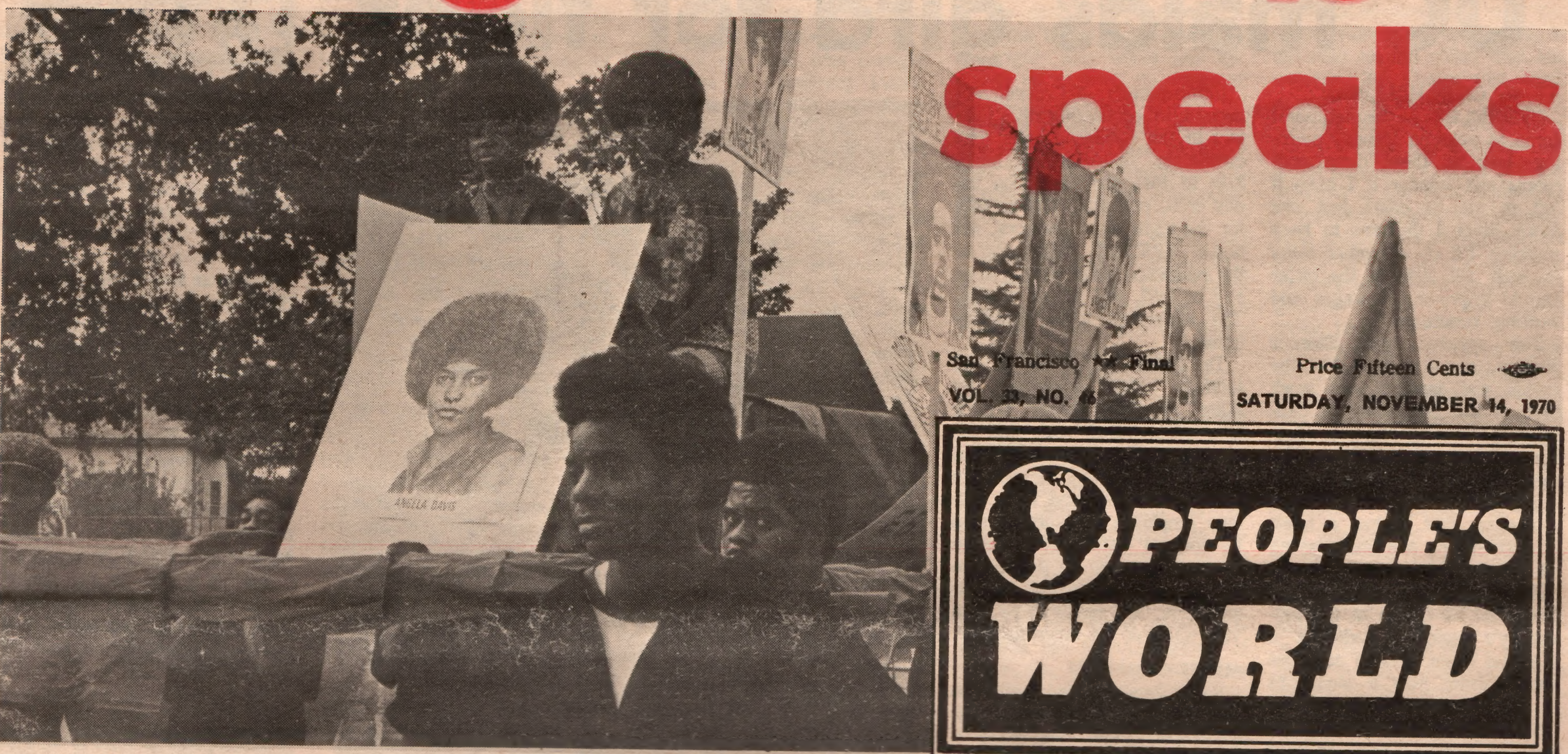
Angela Davis speaks



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PEOPLE'S WORLD

STUDENTS AT Laney College in Oakland, Ca., carry the float of their 1970 Homecoming Queen, Angela Davis, accompanied by her ladies in waiting. She was chosen, said the Black Student Union which sponsored her, "Because this black sister represents what we believe a black woman should emulate to the people and the structure."

Meanwhile, last Sunday in Los Angeles, 250 people, mostly black, met in the Lewis Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church to launch the LA Committee to Defend Angela Davis. There it was announced that UCLA Law Prof. Henry McGee will serve as treasurer of the national defense campaign.

San Jose plot thickens

By STEPHANIE ALLAN

SAN FRANCISCO — As the smoke clears from Richard Nixon's Reichstag fire-style "riot" in San Jose Oct. 29, the origins of the arson are beginning to be revealed.

State Senator Alfred Alquist (Dem.-S.J.) charged, in a Nov. 2 statement:

"Evidence is mounting that the San Jose riot was deliberately engineered by Murray Chotiner to provide a phony law and order smokescreen to hide the unemployment issue in an attempt to help George Murphy.

"Murray Chotiner, Nixon's infamous dirty trick artist, has been operating from the San Clemente White House.

"The San Jose incident has all the earmarks of a Chotiner campaign tactic."

Alquist's charge was blacked out by the major news media which refused to cover it because they contend the Senator lacked "proof."

But Chotiner's long association with Nixon and his tried and true campaign tactics on behalf of the President indicate Alquist may not be far off the mark.

Chotiner ran Oakland rightist William Knowland's Senate campaign in 1946 and engineered Nixon's victories over Rep. Jerry Voorhis and for the Senate over Helen Gahagan Douglas.

The campaign against Douglas was a vicious red baiting affair with Chotiner organizing women to phone voters and warn them that Douglas had "Communist sympathies."

Chotiner had some words, in 1956, for Los Angeles Republicans when he addressed a county GOP meeting. He was at the time under wide attack and subpoena from a Congressional investigating committee for

(Continued on back page)

Editorial

Free Los Siete!

After the conscience of the community, a jury, turned back one of the most blatant railroad frame-up jobs since Sacco-Vanzetti, Los Siete de la Raza (six Latino brothers of San Francisco charged in the death of a notorious policeman) still face the racist wrath of a police-state apparatus bent on vengeance.

Los Siete has been acquitted. We knew they weren't guilty and now, even under the racism of this system, they've been declared innocent.

It's time to say loud and clear: they must be freed — no more charges, no more imprisonment, no more trials. It's time the brothers were back on the block,

(Continued on back page)

Angela:

'A growing awareness among the people'

The bourgeois press seized upon my recent capture by the Federal pigs as an occasion to inject more confusion into the monds of the American public.

Focusing the bulk of its articles on my personality and background, the press has clearly attempted to camouflage the political issues involved in my case.

Regardless of what degrees I may have, regardless of my external appearance and psychological make-up, the reality of my present situation is this:

The reactionary pig forces of this country have chosen to persecute me because I am a Communist revolutionary, participating together with millions of oppressed peoples throughout the world, designed to overthrow all of the conditions that stand in the way of our freedom.

While newspapers and magazines wasted pages upon pages, attempting to resurrect my past, they should have instead been cognizant of hundreds upon hundreds of American revolutionaries who have been confronted with a fate no different than mine.

Government agents incessantly employ the most devious and barbarous means to rid the country of all those who are challenging racism, exposing capitalist exploitation, and working, organizing and fighting for freedom.

Scores of members of the Black Panther party have been mutilated and murdered, hundreds from among their ranks have been shoved into the nation's prisons; and still others have been forced into exile.

And the Soledad Brothers continue to battle with the representatives of the repressive prison apparatus, programmed to offer death by gas to anyone who dares to speak out against racism and propagates the idea of freedom among captives.

Ronald Reagan and the State of California, having first demanded my job because I am a member of the Communist party, are now demanding my life. Why?

Not because I am the dangerous criminal they portray; not because I am guilty of their framed-up charge for which there is no evidence whatsoever, but because, in their warped vision, a revolutionary is, a priori, a criminal.

Turning myself in to Ronald Reagan and his accomplices would have been equivalent to placing my head voluntarily on the executioner's block.

The death of Jonathan Jackson at San Rafael was not only a deep and crushing blow to me, his family and friends, but a profound loss to the world revolutionary movement.

No black man or woman can fail to understand the unbearable pressure which led Jonathan to his death, struck down in the midst of battle.

His courage and self-sacrifice leave us with a legacy which no force can eradicate.

My flight was unsuccessful. I have been captured. To me, this means I must strengthen my will to fight this monstrous system.

One more is being held captive, but more importantly, the revolution continues to grow in vigor and verve.

Our enemies find themselves confronted with a growing awareness among the people that the concentrated effort to maim and murder revolutionaries is just another form of the daily genocide of police brutality, and impoverished living conditions of ghettos and barrios.

If masses of people will fulfill their obligation to protect the men and women who have devoted their lives to the struggle for equality and freedom, let there be no doubt about it — victory will soon be ours.

Long live the memory of Jonathan Jackson.

Free Erica, Bobby, the New York Panthers, the Soledad Brothers and all political prisoners.

Power to the people.

Angela Yvonne Davis
Women's House of Detention
New York, N.Y.
Nov. 10, 1970

Job security, racism and pay are the issues

UC maids gird for fight

By CONN HALLINAN

BERKELEY — "Sometimes I come to work on Monday morning, look at those dirty restrooms and wonder if I have it left in me to clean just one more. Since I do have to keep working. I'll do one other thing as well. I'll fight to the bitter end to improve our wages and working conditions."

The speaker was Eleanor Mobley, an organizer for the maids and janitors who work here at the University of California's Berkeley campus. Mobley and her co-workers are the most overworked and underpaid employes at the big UC campus, a system that makes a habit of overworking and underpaying its non-academic employes.

Some 50 black women are employed as maids in the university's residence halls on a seasonal basis, with a pay that ranges from $425 a month to a "high" of $517. The maids, however, work on an average only 8½ months a year, so their gross salary is a little over $4,000 annually. They are laid off by the university every Christmas, Easter and summer vacation, plus during the four quarter breaks when most residence hall students go home. The result is only five full pay checks a year.

WORKING POOR

Since the university is a "non-profit" organization, none of its employes are covered by unemployment insurance, which leaves only welfare and food stamps to pull maids and janitors through the chronic lay-off periods.

On top of this, maids and janitors have been caught in the midst of a confusing situation with the unions. Most of the janitors at UC are organized as "custodians" under the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes Local 371. Local 371 struck the university back in 1950 and squeezed a memorandum of agreement out of their scholastic employers, winning better wages and working conditions.

Unfortunately, 371 never got around to organizing the janitors in the residence halls. The custodians in AFSCME make $530 to $644 per month on the day shift, and from $556 to $676 for the night shift. Janitors, not under AFSCME that work in the residence halls have a base pay of $457, and a top of $556. The difference is an effective union.

The maids and a few of the janitors were organized by State Employes Local 411, a kind of catch-all statewide local that includes everyone from a deputy attorney general to hospital workers and state college employes. Its membership is close to 4,000, but the local has rapidly been on the decline for the past few years, and in any case, the maids have seen very little of the union anyway.

MAIDS ORGANIZE

Some time ago, the maids began discussions between AFSCME Local 1695, the non-academic employes union at the UC campus, and it has now resulted in a transfer of the maids and the janitors to AFSCME. When asked why the maids had decided to switch unions, Dorothy Batiste replied, "We need it. A union must be backed by the people in it. That's what makes it strong. AFSCME 1695 appears to be that kind of union. Now we'll make some changes for the better."

The maids have had a difficult time organizing at the university, an establishment long known as one of the most anti-union employers in the state of California. In 1964 the university fired 17 maids, reducing the number of maids per dorm from 4 to 2.5, and cutting back the janitors from 4 per unit to 2. The duties, however were not cut.

The maids' response to the cutback and subsequent speed-up, was an organizing drive back in 1964. As a result, Mobley and a friend, Lillian Channel were both fired. Both were later rehired, but Channel at a clerical job, and Mobley as a maid only after she had been stripped of her position as head maid. The university has continued their harassment of the unionizing drive by transferring maids who are considering union membership to other dorms, and intimidating them with pay dockage for retorting to supervisors, etc.

ELEANOR MOBLEY, organizer for the maids and janitors in the Univ. of Calif. residence halls and dorms.

An indication of what the maids have had to put up with from the university, was underscored in a statement made to the Daily Californian by John Wagner, head of campus personnel. When asked why the university felt no responsibility for the fact that the maids are laid off three months a year with no unemployment compensation, he reportedly replied, "If these jobs are as low paid as they say, why do they stay, if the conditions were so bad they wouldn't have stayed on for so long."

Wagner had no comment on the 15% unemployment rate among black women nationally, or the present 7.2% unemployment rate for Californians.

The maids feel strongly that the university has been guilty of perpetuating the racial image of black women as hired housekeepers. There are no more than one or two white women employed as maids, and the union feels the university's relation to the maids and janitors has been essentially racist.

RUNNING BATTLE

Local 1695 has been involved in a running battle with the university for the past few years on both their hiring policies and the way third world employes are treated by UC. The local has scored impressive gains in limiting the power of supervisors and in insuring the hiring of third world personnel.

Local 1695 has now drawn up a program to improve the working conditions of the maids and janitors, and to build support at the university for the coming fight. Among other things, they have demanded:

- Recognition of 1695 as the sole bargaining agent for the maids and janitors.
- Equal pay for equal work; reclassification of maids to matrons and janitors to custodians, which would equalize wages with custodians who clean the main campus buildings.
- Full-time work year round; UC obligated to provide summer work, and no unpaid lay-offs during student vacations.
- Increase the number of maids and janitors to pre-1964 levels.

It may be quiet this year among the demoralized student population, but UC employes seem certain to warm up the ivory tower.

Women's union strikes Lucky

By STEPHANIE ALLAN

SAN FRANCISCO — Truckers, butchers and store clerks were backing up women office workers who went on strike against Lucky Stores, Inc., on Nov. 1.

The Office and Professional Employes Local 29, which represents office workers at the giant food store chain, is fighting the company over a new three year contract.

Jean Maddox, president of the predominantly female union, said "There is a real sex discrimination thing going on here."

Over 160 women work in the Lucky's section of the union and most are sole breadwinners.

They are young mothers, widows and women with disabled husbands.

The company is refusing to even talk about most issues Local 29 is raising.

Maddox explained that 13 other unions had already signed agreements with the company for "better than what we have asked for."

The 13 unions are all male organizations.

Chief issues are:

- A 1c cost of living raise for every four-tenths of a point increase in the consumer price index. The other unions received this.
- Vacations — the male unions received "tremendous improvements," while Local 29 was offered nothing.
- Pensions — Local 29 asked for 5c a year increase over three years to bring the total up to 30c. The company refused to talk about it while some male unions already receive 30c and 40c.

The union tried to negotiate with Lucky's management with the aid of a federal mediator and a representative of the Alameda County Central Labor Council.

When these negotiations broke down, picketing was extended to 50 stores.

Some stores have already closed down, Maddox said, with management personnel being shipped in to others to keep them open.

Teamsters, meatcutters and clerks have honored the office workers lines and the company, in a grandstand style ploy, gave away meat and vegetables on Nov. 6.

Maddox said the union is "calling on all women to not shop at Lucky's until the office employes get equality."

Help is welcome on the picket lines, she said.

Lucky's has always balked at contract demands for the union, so the strike may not be over quickly.

"They have consistently given us the dirty end of the stick," she charged.

But with Teamsters refusing to deliver perishables and other goods, and the meatcutters honoring the lines, the food chain may have to treat its women workers equally after all.

On the LINE

DOWN TO THE sea in ships is rapidly becoming ancient history for the U. S. merchant marine.

Last year the U. S. merchant fleet lost 50 ships, 13 to Taiwan for scrap, and 37 to foreign flags.

It seems that foreign seamen don't get the same wages and fringes that U. S. seamen do, and that ship owners can save a passel of profit by transferring their flags to foreign merchant fleets. Since the end of World War II there have been 833 such transfers.

As a result, seagoing employment in July of 1970 was 38,382, a drop of 12,000 jobs from a year ago.

Not all of this is due simply to the transferring of U. S. ships to foreign flags, but automation within the industry as well. A modern container ship carries a load that used to take two ship plus the ship itself.

Nixon's new project to sink $4 billion into the construction of 30 new cargo ships over the next ten years will do nothing to solve the problem.

Naturally, the ships will be container ships, which use a minimum crew coupled with maximum speed.

It won't be rain, or wind, or tide that will sink U. S. seamen, but plain old greed.

* * *

HIGH WAGES are what causes inflation, or at least this is the song and dance we've all been hearing from the likes of General Motors and Trickey Dickey for the past year. Figures indicate a somewhat different sourse for inflation, however.

In a ten year period ending last summer, wages rose 34%, but inflation reduced that to about 10% in real buying power. Over the same period corporate profits rose 93%.

* * *

THE WAGE GAP between men and women has been widening considerably in the last few decades. In 1955 the median wage for women working full time was 64% of the median wage for men. By 1968 her wages were only 58% of men.

Paying full time women workers the same as full time male workers would have cost employers an additional $59 billion in payrolls.

* * *

IT SURE is hard to be a Communist these days what with everybody and his brother — or sister — going around calling themselves red. CPers get blamed for damn near everything.

In some current struggles the problem of identity results from groups like the "Progressive Labor party." They screw up and the old Moscow-liners get blamed.

Things like collecting food and refusing to hand it over to the striking workers organizations, and insisting on handing it out personally; or denouncing a striking union and its leadership when they are up against the bosses.

The workers who complain that they need a program to tell the players on the left have a point. It shouldn't be hard; the bad guys don't give a damn what happens to working folk.

—RINGO

Rank and filers confront Alioto, union heads

Munimen awaiting probe of attack

By JUDY BASTON

SAN FRANCISCO — Mayor Joseph Alioto, who had the support of sections of the labor movement when he was elected, made it very clear last week that when his city's bus drivers go on strike he stands on the other side.

And whoever else in the city's labor movement is willing to forgive and forget when the smoke clears, Alioto will have one very angry group on his hands — the Black Caucus of Municipal Railway drivers and its supporters among other drivers and in the city's black community. And they're far from being an insignificant factor in the city's political life.

Before the drivers agreed Sunday to go back to work, at least pending the outcome of an investigation of the incident last Tuesday night (Nov. 5) in which three drivers were pulled off their cable cars, attacked by police, and arrested, Alioto made his position clear. He was willing to take a year long strike, San Francisco's mayor said, rather than knuckle under to the demands of the strikers.

Those demands were that the charges against the three drivers — Phillip Alberto, Robert Coats and Leroy Hagler be dropped — and an impartial investigation of the incident, not a probe by the police, whom many cable care drivers consider the offending party in the situation.

RANK AND FILE

In emphasizing that the charges would not be dropped and should go through the full court procedure, Alioto also indicated how little he thought about the democratic rights of rank and file union members.

"If we have to take a strike by people who can't be controlled by their union," Alioto said, "that's all right with me."

This question of the union's rank and file was key to this two day strike — and the future of the union involved in it.

If the primary conflict was between the striking drivers and the city — as both their employer and the representatives of the involved policemen — a significant secondary conflict was between the strikers and the leadership of their union, which demonstrated in a number of ways its reluctance to defend the membership when attacked.

I was at the cable car barn on Washington and Mason on Friday afternoon when union leaders had come back from meetings with city officials.

The strikers were angry, and wanted to call a mass meeting that night to discuss further strategy, and to convince drivers in other municipal railway divisions to stop work in support of the cable car drivers' demands.

Perhaps 50 men stood there in the barn, then full of sleeping cable cars, and argued. In the main they directed their arguments at L. B. DeLaney, head of the Transport Workers Union in San Francisco.

DeLaney claimed no mass meeting could be held until the local's executive board had met, "otherwise we wouldn't get State Federation of Labor or San Francisco Central Labor Council sanction for a strike."

One of the members pointed out the executive board had already met — the previous night — and Delaney would have to find another excuse.

He did — faith in the city fathers to conduct an impartial investigation. And on this basis, the executive board met again and voted to go back to work.

A majority of the drivers also voted to return, at least until the outcome of the investigation.

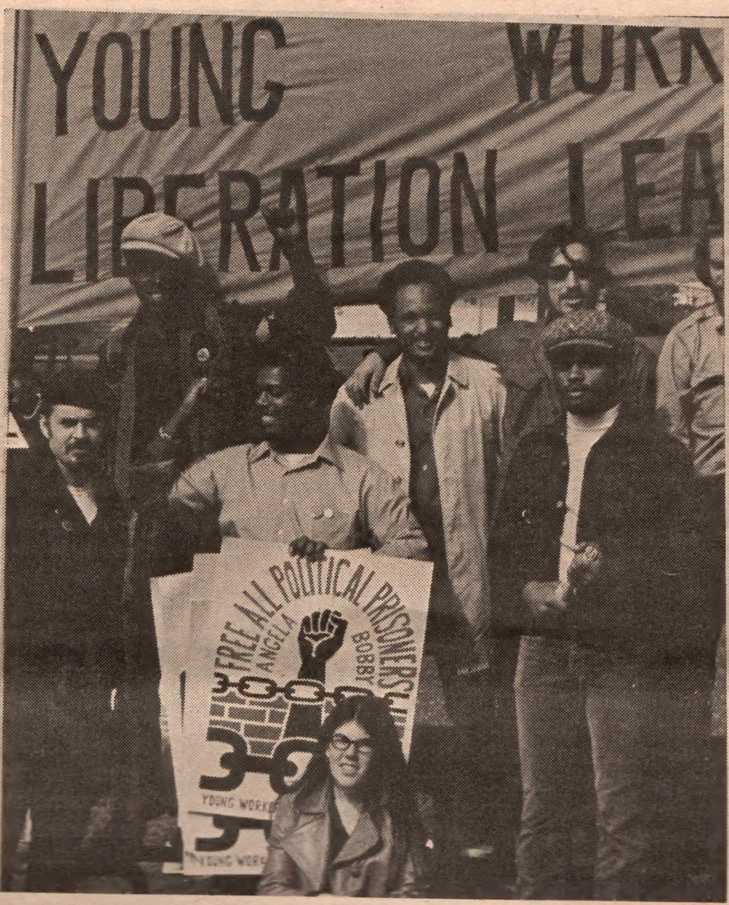
Spurring the walkout was the Black Caucus among Muni drivers, which in the last few months has been working with some of the white drivers as well, because, as one of the latter told me, "the shit was just coming down too hard on all of us."

Evidence of what was coming down was especially manifest during the strike, especially in such incidents as one that took place at the Alameda County Transbay Transit Terminal at First and Mission streets, the terminus and starting point both for San Francisco's streetcars and for buses to and from the East Bay.

Three Muni strikers had gone down to the AC terminal to persuade drivers there to honor their walkout. They were standing in front of one bus, and when the driver found out what they were about, he agreed not to move. "He was friendly, and said he was our brother and would support us," a striker told me.

"Then one of the union stewards came along, pulled the driver out of the bus, and got in and started to drive it himself," the striker charged, "even though we were still standing in front of it and he would have run over us."

The cable car strike is but the tip of the iceberg in the running challenge being given to this union's leadership by the most outspoken section of its rank and file. And the matter at issue in the strike — workers under police attack — seems likely to mobilize more support, both in and out of the union, for the rank and file's demands for internal democracy.



Bob Kaufman photo

YOUNG WORKERS Liberation League groups around the nation carry on fight for freedom of Angela Davis. Photo above of Bay Area YWLL at recent Oakland rally.

Lawyer takes case of Soledad 3 to Britain

LONDON — A black person cannot get a fair trial anywhere in the U.S., a white U.S. lawyer told Britons here, in his effort to save three men from the gas chamber.

John Thorne is defending three black California prisoners accused in the death of a warden at the notoriously racist Soledad prison. The three are George Jackson, Fleeta Drumgo and John Cluchette.

"There is no question that we should win if we were to get a fair jury," said Thorne.

He was here to arrange contracts with British and French publishers, of "Soledad Brother," a new book by one of the defendants, George Jackson.

Thorne has few illusions about U.S. "justice" when applied to ethnic minorities.

"A slave never gets a fair chance from his master," he said.

"That would break down the master-slave relationship. The courts exist to maintain oppression as well as order."

Thorne is fighting the prosecution's attempt to have the defendants tried in reactionary San Diego county.

The Soledad Defense Committee is appealing for defense funds. Their address is P.O. Box 31306, San Francisco, 94131.

Peace medal to Dr. Goodlett at Soviet anniversary meeting

SAN FRANCISCO — A stirring commemoration of the 53rd anniversary of the Soviet Union was observed by nearly 500 Bay Area residents, at the Jack Tar hotel here on Sunday, Nov. 8.

The rally, sponsored by San Francisco's American-Russian Institute, which also celebrated its 38th year, was in high spirit.

One of the highlights was the presentation of the Lenin Peace medal by Soviet Consul Valerian Nesterov, to Carlton Goodlett, publisher of the Sun-Reporter, black weekly. Dr. Goodlett has been a consistent battler for the rights of the black community, and for peace.

In accepting the award, Goodlett told how, through the years, he has become "more and more impressed with Lenin's contribution to humanity's struggle."

He said "Lenin's true stature is not widely known."

Lenin, he said, "is one of the few greats in the last 1,000 years."

"One third of the world now marches to the philosophical drumbeat of his writings."

The evening's program was opened by Dr. Holland Roberts, longtime head of the Institute. He reviewed the world-liberating role of the Red Army, in the World War II defeat of fascism.

Rev. William T. Baird, head of the North California Committee Against Repressive Legislation (NCCARL) was the evening's chairman.

He recalled his experiences as chaplain during the war, and urged restoration of the friendly relations that existed between U.S. and Soviet soldiers and people at that time.

The audience was introduced to 17 surprise Soviet visitors, now touring the U.S. under sponsorship of the counterpart Soviet friendship organization. Their jobs back home ranged from punch press operator to a chief surgeon, to mayor of a Lithuanian town. Among the most sparkling of the guests was diminutive Valentina Pronnikova, top psychiatrist from faraway Irkutsk, Siberia.

Also greeting the commemoration were Juba Solo and his wife Robin Leigh, of the Blackman's Art Gallery, now marking its third anniversary. Blackman's in San Francisco is pioneering in presenting black art works to the Bay Area.

The occasion also marked the opening of the new Soviet Consulate in San Francisco. The address is 1935 Franklin st.

The main speaker of the rally was famed Rev. Stephen Fritchman, recently retired from Los Angeles' Unitarian Church.

Fritchman called the Soviet revolution "the most important to world civilization," transcending the French and U. S. revolutions, "the most important single event of which we have human knowledge."

He narrated how socialism was on the rise in both hemispheres citing recent events in Chile, Peru, and Bolivia. He also forecast a restoration of good relations between U.S.S.R. and China. What he fears most, he said, was the repression of dissent in the U.S. "The blacks in prison concentration camps are doing their political home work more than most whites on the outside."

The meeting wound up with a spirited collection of funds for the Institute, and a showing of two new Soviet films.

Sonia Kaross, indefatigable leader of the Institute's all-volunteer crew, invited area residents to partake of their wide variety of periodicals from socialist countries. The American-Soviet Institute is located at 90 McAllister st., S.F.

Workshop ups PW goals

SAN FRANCISCO — About 50 enthusiastic readers of the PW met in workshop panels last Saturday (Nov 7) — intent on building circulation.

Editor Carl Bloice and former editor Al Richmond helped lead the discussion.

Richmond reminded the participants of Lenin's idea of the vital role of a communist newspaper as a " collective agitator, propagandist and organizer."

Readers exchanged experiences on the good response to the paper at plants, on campus and in door canvassing.

DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT

It was pointed out how, after coverage of each important event, new subs come in.

Emphasis was placed on the need for consistency and for individual contact with prospective readers.

Also suggested was the use of Peace and Freedom voter lists for contacts.

The decision was made to get 650 new bundle subs in addition to the regular sub goal of 350 for Northern California.

The drive period was extended to March 1, 1971,

So you readers out there, get in the drive spirit by ordering now an extra two or three papers for your workmates and neighbors.

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Editorial

Unions for Alioto or workers?

A spectre is haunting San Francisco; that of Aliotoized unions.

We've heard about the danger of Nixonized unions; the movement emanating from the White House designed to rob working people of their right to strike and prevent rank and file union members from voting on contracts. But, in many ways, what has surfaced in San Francisco is even more insidious.

Mayor Joseph Alioto last week had the audacity to declare that his administration would not deal with city transportation workers who could not be "controlled" nor with a union which could not "control," its members.

Then to top it off John D. Crowley, acting general manager of the Public Utilities Department, crowed that the decision of cable car drivers to walk off the job after one of their brothers was brutally beaten by police was "an irresponsible act on the part of a small segment of a good union."

Someone ought to remind these two big shots, and all the little shots that prop them up, that there was a bloody General Strike in this city in 1934 to establish trade unionism as a norm and the men who waged that battle and the two men who died didn't have Alioto-Crowley ideas of a union in mind when they hit the bricks.

What they did have in mind were the same ideas held by trade union members all over the world: that a union is its members and rather than being controlled by it, they control it. Further, that the sole determiners of what constitutes a "good union" are the members of that union. A union is good if its members run it, and if it fights for the well being and rights of the men and women it represents.

True, it is usually the main job a a union to fight to improve wages and working conditions, but anyone who would suggest that brothers and sisters should not act when one of their own is assaulted and seriously injured by police while on the job is a fool.

The issues are clear.

On November 5, a black cable car driver had an encounter with three policemen and the result was that six stitches were required to close the wound in his scalp, his face was bruised and cut and his hands injured. The uncontrolled elements in the situation were obviously the cops.

The relationship between the police and the mayor and his administration is not the same as the relationship between the member and the union. Union members run their unions. The police do not run this city. Alioto and the others run this city and part of their job is to "control" the police. The fact that they apparently can't, or won't, is more argument for community control.

The Alioto-Crowley vision of "good" unions which "control" their members is a threat to every working man and woman in the city. It is a threat to every union.

The threat against the unions of the city of San Francisco can be traced through the first attack by Alioto's Tactical Squad on striking hospital workers in 1968 to the high level horse trading that settled this year's city workers strike to everyone's satisfaction but the city workers. Sometime, somewhere, somebody's got to draw the line.

The Seattle conspiracy trial

26 VALENCIA EXPRESS
TO HOLLOWAY
2304

SEATTLE — The Conspiracy 8 trial began Nov. 9.

No, you're not reading a year-old newspaper. Seven men and one woman are coming to trial, charged with "traveling in interstate commerce to incite a riot," and "aiding, abetting, counselling, and procuring others to wilfully and unlawfully injure the property of the United States."

They are all revolutionary organizers from Seattle whom John Mitchell and the U. S. government want to put in jail for 10 years without letting very many people outside the Pacific Northwest know about it.

The eight defendants — Chip Marshall, Sue Stern, Jeff Dowd, Joe Kelly, Mike Abeles, Michael Lerner, Roger Lippmann and Michael Justensen (who has been underground since the indictments were announced on April 17 of this year) — are on trial for leading a Feb. 17 demonstration of more than 2,000 people which erupted into a melee of street fighting and ended in the trashing of the federal courthouse building.

The violence came as a response to riot police who charged, with clubs swinging, into the crowd of demonstrators massed in front of the courthouse in downtown Seattle. Ironically, the purpose of the demonstration was to protest the sentences which had just come down in the Chicago 7 conspiracy trial.

Bobby Seale, Abbie Hoffman, and the other defendants were on trial for the same "conspiracy to incite a riot" charges that the Seattle 8 are now facing.

The real reason for this second conspiracy trial go beyond the Justice Dept.'s attempt to fix the blame for a violent demonstration on some "outside agitators."

Although there were militant demonstrators all over the country in the days that followed the Chicago trial, only Seattle poeple were singled out for federal conspiracy charges. The reasons why Seattle was picked are significant.

From the beginning of 1970 and through the summer months most of the defendants were active organizers in the Seattle Liberation Front, a loose coalition of collectives which attempted to build a revolutionary movement of street people, students, welfare clients and working people in this town of 550,000 inhabitants.

Some SLF collectives gave out free hot breakfasts along with leaflets to people waiting on long unemployment, food stamp and welfare lines. Others organized in a poor black and white neighborhood against the interstate 80 highway which the city fathers planned to build through the community to speed businessmen home to the suburbs and away from the dirty mess they have made of much of Seattle.

Still others worked on anti-war tax initiative measures, set up cheap rock festivals, organized day care programs at the University of Washington, and supported black students at the university when they made demands on the school administration.

The federal government wants to stop movements like the SLF —which try to unite different groups of people around the necessity of fighting for radical political charges in the U. S. before they spread to all parts of the country.

The indictments are an attempt to portray the SLF as a bunch of window smashers and mad anarchists to discredit them in the eyes of most working class people in the city, and to prevent the development of a broad-based radical movement in Seattle.

In addition, Nixon's "Southern Strategy" writes off the states of the Pacific Northwest as too "liberal" for law and order appeals to gain a voting majority.

This means the Administration can afford to bring the full weight of its repressive apparatus down on Seattle without fearing the loss of liberal votes.

The Seattle area's huge unemployment rate (now about 15% and rising every month) is another result of Nixon's political plans.

The Boeing Corp., which dominates economic and political power in Seattle, has had to cut a work force of over 100,000 down to under 30,000 because the Defense Dept. is awarding juicy contracts to aerospace giants like Lockheed, which is situated in the more Nixonized region of Southern California.

Six of the defendants were active in planning the Feb. 17 demonstration, and thus were vulnerable to conspiracy indictments although there were hundreds of people at the meeting that approved the plans for the TDA (The Day After the Chicago 7 conviction) demonstration. Lippmann and Justensen had no part in planning the action at all.

Four of the eight — Jeff Dowd, Joe Kelly, Chip Marshall and Mike Abeles — came to Seattle in January from Ithaca, N. Y., where they had been active in the radical movement at Cornell.

Though Kelly was on the other side of the country on Feb. 17, all four are charged with traveling to Seattle to "incite, organize, promote and encourage a riot."

Much of the evidence in the indictment is good testimony to the totalitarian minds of the Justice Dept. attorneys.

Mike Lerner is charged with playing a tape recording on which Abbie Hoffman speaks, Chip Marshall and Jeff Dowd are noted to have "committed the overt acts" of practicing

(Continued on page 7)

From the staff

Electoral questions

AFTER LAST Tuesday's election, it seems the California Peace & Freedom party will be with us for at least another two years.

A look at votes received by that party's statewide candidates reveal a few facts that should be of special interest to people who are committed to building an independent electoral force in California.

The main thing that can be said, I think, is that there are at least some 175,000 people in California who see the need for such a force. That's approximately the number of people who cast their vote for P&F attorney general candidate Marge Buckley, who led the P&F slate.

NOW I personally think Marge was a good candidate. I talked to her a number of times about her campaign and know that she is serious about the electorate, about relating to the needs of individuals and communities in struggle, about emphasizing the content rather than the form of electoral independence.

And I know that in Los Angeles she waged an energetic campaign, despite an almost total blackout by the commercial press. Therefore there were a number of people there who knew why Marge was running, and where she stood on the issues, and voted for her for that reason.

But in the San Francisco Bay Area, for example, Marge made few appearances, and there was no press coverage of her campaign. Yet she received a significant percentage of the vote from this area to give her a statewide total of 2.8 percent.

POINT OF all this is that, for example here in the Bay Area, there were a lot of people who voted for Marge who had never heard her speak, had never read about her in the newspapers.

Those 175,000 people voted for Marge because they felt the need to keep an electoral alternative on the ballot, as well as feeling there was no significant difference between O'Brien and Younger.

IT'S TOO easy to make another point: Marge did this well because she had a mass campaign, and other P&F contenders had low tallies because their campaigns were narrow and/or self-indulgent. But that's a gross oversimplification. Ricardo Romo, P&F gubernatorial candidate who made some serious attempts to provide an expression for the drive toward independence in the Chicano community, received fewer than 65,000 votes, while C. T. Weber, P&Fer running for controller, whose campaign was virtually blacked out by the press, netted about 145,000.

Until some detailed county-by-county, precinct-by-precinct returns are available, further analyses are foolish.

But what is evident is that there are thousands of people in California who want to preserve this independent voice and this arena of struggle.

Leaving this force to sectarians or incompetents is a betrayal of the will — and the potential — of these 175,000.

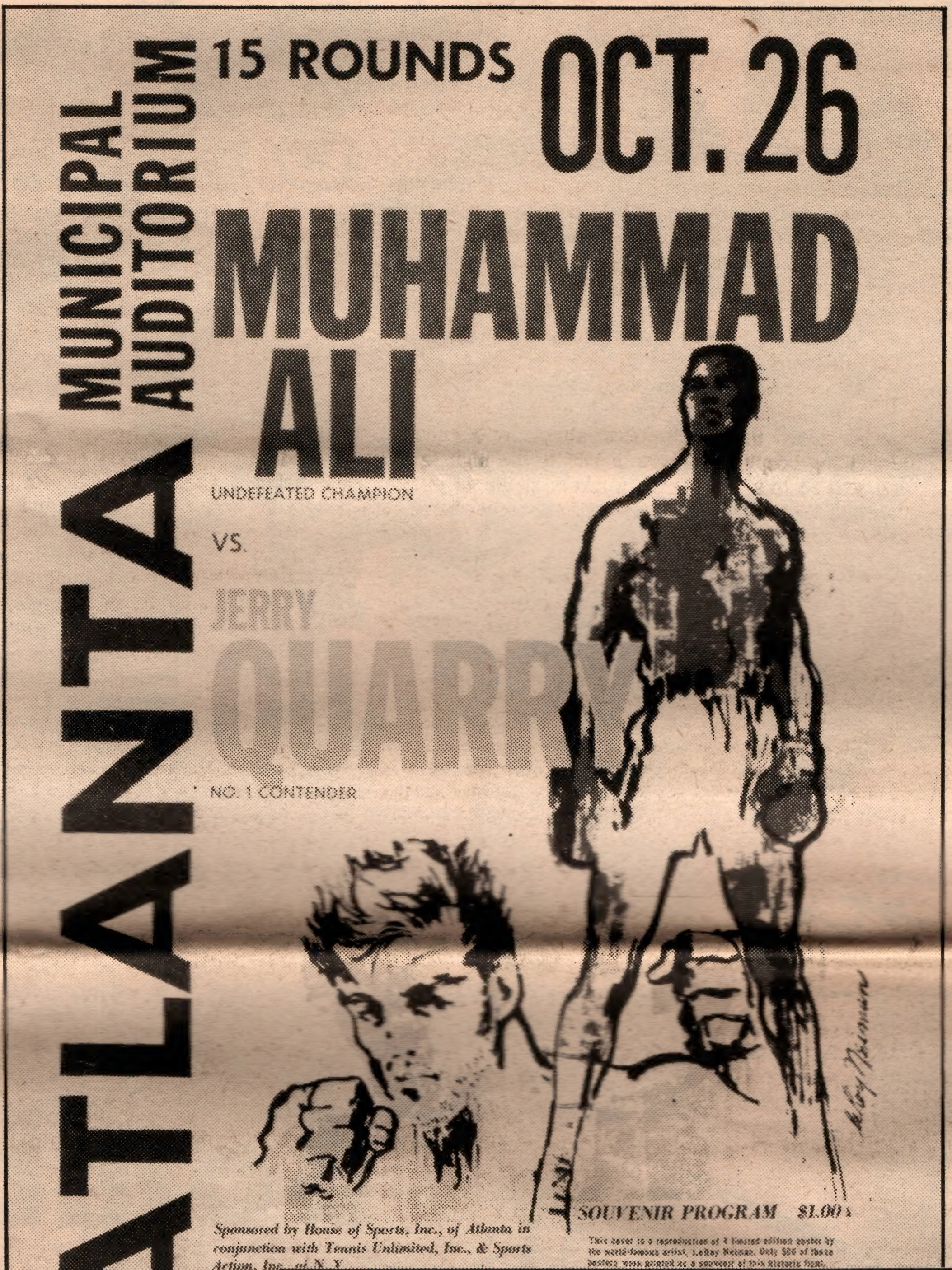
—JUDY BASTON

WORLD MAGAZINE
NOVEMBER 14, 1970

and still the champ

It was a fantastic feat. But that's not half the story. After returning from Atlanta, Mike Jay probes the meaning of Muhammad Ali's comeback.

Pages 6-7



ATLANTA MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM

15 ROUNDS OCT. 26

MUHAMMAD ALI
UNDEFEATED CHAMPION

VS.

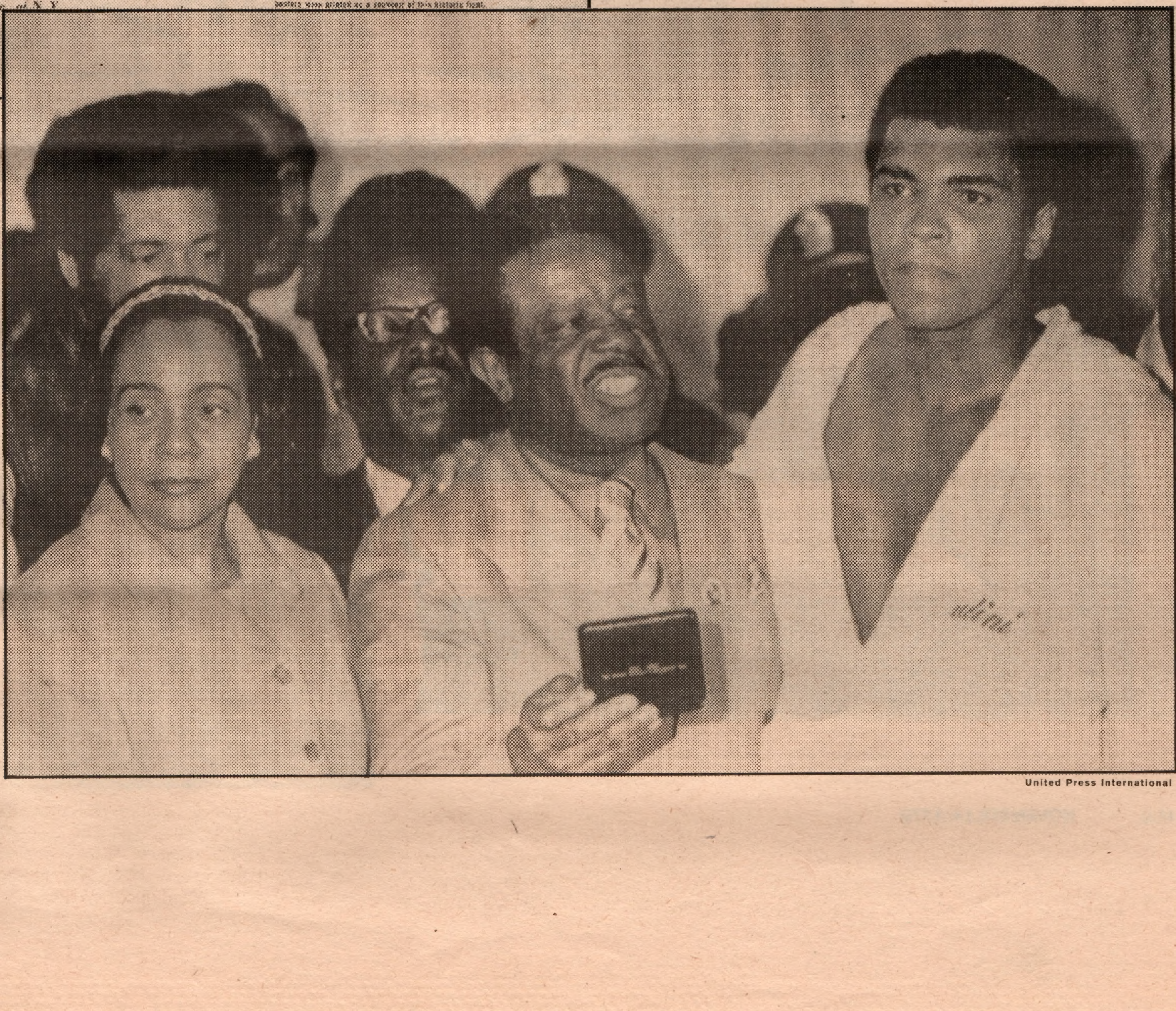
JERRY QUARRY
NO. 1 CONTENDER

Sponsored by House of Sports, Inc., of Atlanta in conjunction with Tennis Unlimited, Inc., & Sports Action, Inc., of N. Y.

SOUVENIR PROGRAM $1.00

This cover is a reproduction of a limited edition poster by the world-famous artist, LeRoy Neiman. Only 500 of these posters were printed as a souvenir of this historic fight.

Above: a poster done for the fight by LeRoy Neiman. It was also used as the cover of the fight program.
Right: Mrs. Coretta Scott King and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy present Ali with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's Martin Luther King Freedom Award after the fight.



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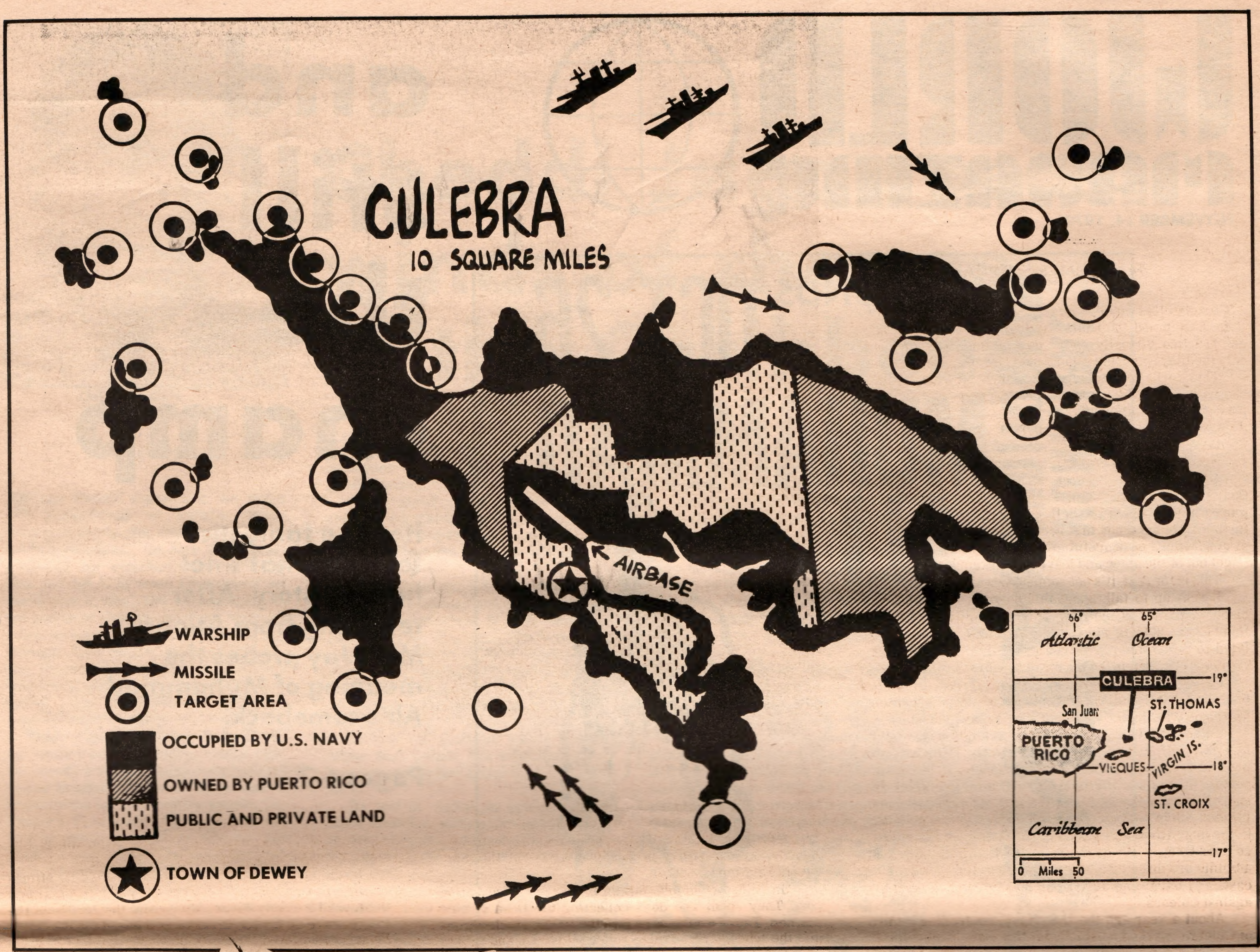

CULEBRA
10 SQUARE MILES
AIRBASE
WARSHIP
MISSILE
TARGET AREA
OCCUPIED BY U.S. NAVY
OWNED BY PUERTO RICO
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LAND
TOWN OF DEWEY
66°
65°
Atlantic Ocean
19°
CULEBRA
San Juan
ST. THOMAS
PUERTO RICO
VIEQUES
VIRGIN IS.
18°
ST. CROIX
Caribbean Sea
17°
0 Miles 50

Map courtesy of Comite Pro Rescate Culebra

Bombs in the backyard

Culebra's mayor, Ramon Feliciano, right, and Senator Rafael Hernandez Colon, president of the Puerto Rican Senate, testified in June 1970 before the House Armed Services Committee in Washington in an effort to spike the guns of the U.S. Navy, which uses the tiny island for target practice. UPI

By CARMEN FIGUEROA

Imagine that you live on an island smaller than Manhattan and the United States Navy uses it for target practice virtually every day of the year. And not only the U.S. Navy, but other allied fleets as well.

This is what's happening to Culebra, off Puerto Rico.

Last year, ships and planes from the U.S. and at least six other nations fired rockets at the island on 228 days, air-to-ground missiles on 13 days, naval shells on 123 days, and the island was strafed on 114 days.

Not much margin for safety, is there?

Add to this that it is the island of your fathers, and their fathers before them. Then the United States fleet moves in and shoots the hell out of your birthplace and furthermore demands that you — the sons and daughters of generations of peaceful farmers and fishermen there — get out of the place and leave it to the guns.

This is for real, it's not somebody's nightmare.

I went up to talk about this horror with Juan Feliciano, chairman of the New York Committee to Rescue Culebra, at 2642 Broadway, New York City. He is related to the problem by birth and by kin — his brother, Ramon Feliciano, is the mayor of Culebra.

Feliciano, living here since 1947, recounted the history of Culebra and the importance of the forthcoming March on Washington, November 21, to save the island.

Culebra is ten square miles in area and lies twenty-two miles off the east coast of Puerto Rico. Once a fishing and farming paradise, it now happens to be an important part of a half-billion dollar military complex designed to train the forces of the U.S. Atlantic fleet and those of allied nations. The nerve center of this complex is the huge Roosevelt Roads naval station on Puerto Rico's east coast. From there, virtually daily amphibian assaults are directed against Vieques island to the southeast, and naval and aerial bombardments are directed against Culebra.

About a year ago the U.S. Navy, controlling a third of Culebra, worked hard to evict the island's inhabitants and gain control of the entire place. The 745 residents, led by Ramon Feliciano, launched a valiant struggle to remain, to get the U.S. Navy off their backs, and to stop this murderous target practice. Bloody murder it is, for a number of casualties can be listed, men killed by shellfire and bombs that happened not to hit the bullseye.

"In 1903, thirty-five families settled in the northwest peninsula of Culebra," Juan Feliciano said. "That is where Ramon and I were born."

The island's population was then 4,000. In 1909 it was declared a wildlife refuge. Then President Theodore Roosevelt allowed ship to shore bombardment the same year. In 1941, the island was designated a naval defense area, restricting ingress and egress through its three-mile territorial waters. In 1952, it was named one of Puerto Rico's municipalities.

"When World War II broke out," said Feliciano, "we were given 24 hours to leave the northwest peninsula. We had no time to harvest crops, or collect our belongings. We left beautiful forests. We left our future. When we came back from the war, we found our parents living in the woods. The cattle scattered. We had agreed to leave and fight for the U.S. on the basis that we could return to our land. We were left with nothing. Many of us, like myself, had to leave for the United States in order to find jobs."

In 1950, the Navy grabbed the surrounding islets and invited the North Atlantic fleet (NATO) to hold maneuvers there.

Pointing to Lin Espinosa, an organizer for the March on Washington, Feliciano said, "As a result of the target practice his father lost an arm, my cousin an eye, some were killed and much property was destroyed. Nobody cared." (Navy propaganda says that the maneuvers have hurt no one.)

"In 1946, two bombs fell on the Navy's observation post. They spent two days collecting the flesh of nine seamen. Tanks would come into the fields. Machineguns into the schoolyards. Trucks rolled into town, and sailors on leave molested women. We kept quiet then and tried to be good citizens."

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Feliciano told about Phantom jets exploding above the town of Dewey. He said that two bombs fell from one jet and are still stuck in the mud. Shrapnel and shells from battleships have fallen over the town.

"To hell with this kind of justice!" Feliciano shouted.

He said that most of the fishing and agricultural industry has been destroyed. Fishermen and swimmers must get permission from the Navy to venture into the water. No one may leave or enter the island without the permission of the Navy.

"He insists on treating us like animals," Feliciano said, referring to Charles Bennett of Florida, chairman of the Armed Services Committee's Real Estate subcommittee. An amendment, introduced by Senators Alan Cranston and Charles Goodell, which would have prevented the Navy from using the island for target practice, was recently defeated by the Senate. Bennett proposed that in exchange for Navy control of the entire island, $10,000 would go to each head of the family, and $5,000 to each member of the family, if they agree to be relocated. Bennett referred to his proposal as "an opportunity of one's lifetime. We could test modern military weapons without preoccupation with people living in the area." At the same time, Rep. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina stated that military maneuvers would not be suspended because "Puerto Rico is very close to Cuba."

Feliciano said, "It is not a question of national security, it is an international question. After all, 21 foreign nations are now using us as a punching bag."

In the last year, the Navy has intensified its efforts to evict the Culebrans. "They are using our own brothers to provoke a bloody battle. My cousin, the Justice of the Peace, gave up his job to serve as a guard for the Navy. Money was offered the Postmaster, so that he can bribe others by offering jobs that don't exist. There is no construction, no jobs in a target area. Truckloads of cake and milk come into town to bribe our children.

"Bennett stated that Culebra is not a good place to live, but he did not tell why. We want the Navy out **completely!** We want to live in peace, to clear the coast of all shells, to raise cattle and live as human beings."

When asked about President Nixon's proposal that the Pentagon investigate the possibility of a referendum, Lin Espinosa replied that three referenda had already been held in the recent period, with 95% voting that the Navy leave. Besides, he said, a referendum which does not include those who have been forced to leave the island is not a true referendum.

"Our people are unified around this question and we have gotten tremendous support from all over the country," Espinosa said. "Our aim is to reach public opinion and let the American people decide for themselves. The government is not listening to the four-and-one-half million Puerto Ricans here and in Puerto Rico who are opposed to the Navy in Culebra."

Espinosa indicated that pressure will be placed on the United Nations because target practice in a populated area is in violation of international law.

Ten thousand to 15,000 persons are expected in Washington on the 21st. The Committee to Rescue Culebra has asked that all those interested in helping build the March or wishing to sign up for buses, should contact Comite Pro Rescate Culebra, 2642 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025. Telephone: 685-2380.

"Fishermen and swimmers must get permission from the Navy to venture into the water. No one may leave or enter the island without the permission of the Navy."

MRS. FANIA JORDAN

PRISON VISIT

By JOSEPH NORTH

No contemporary political case that is running the painful gauntlet of the United States courts has the significance of Angela Davis' frame-up. Wrapped in it are the fateful issues of Black Liberation, the negation of the democratic process and the plot of the Nixon Administration to stampede the country into a latter-day McCarthyism.

One thinks of that listening to Angela Davis' younger sister, Mrs. Fania Jordan, a slim, handsome woman of 23, who flew in from the West Coast to be of whatever assistance possible, and, as a member of Angela Davis' family, to have access to that notorious prison-house, the Woman's House of Detention, a vast greyish-yellow pile of bricks and bars that glowers down on the Avenue of the Americas in lower New York, where Angela is jailed and is on hunger strike.

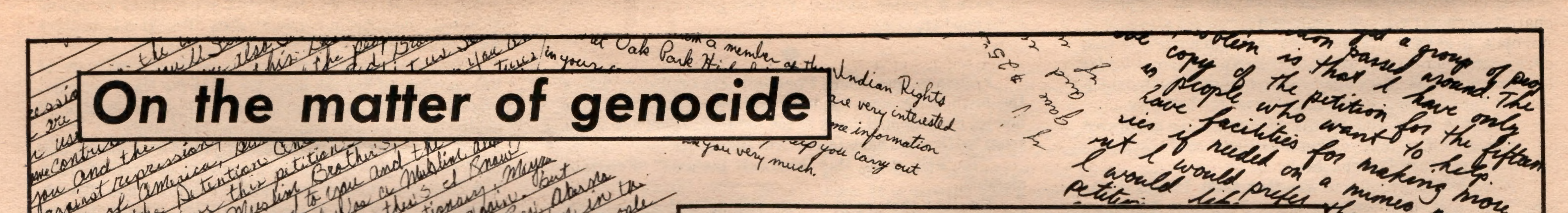
Mrs. Jordan has been to see Miss Davis every day since her arrest October 13. I interviewed Mrs. Jordan on the fourth day of her sister's hunger strike. Hearing her story, her description of the detention house and the built-in system of humiliation there, and also learning some details of her life from childhood on, one knows what every white American should know—that genocide looms over the Black population of some 25 million in the United States.

In a way, the story begins with that awful day in 1964 when four of Mrs. Jordan's young neighbors ("They lived down the block") were murdered by a bomb as they prayed to Jesus in their Sunday School class. "My closest friend was Cynthia Wesley, who'd be about my own age now," she said evenly. Four children died in the chaos of explosion and fire that day, "all of them my friends. We were growing up together." Perhaps the President who cries "law and order" from the White House rooftop can explain why nobody has been apprehended for that heinous crime to this very day!

I do not know how many whites in America have gotten the full impact of this crime and the continual procession of others like it. How many hundreds and thousands of such cases, many known, more kept secret! Who has kept the score? William L. Patterson, an indefatigable freedom fighter worked to get at the bottom of the vast daily tragedy throughout the United States and set it in his book "We charge Genocide," which he and his associates presented to the United Nations. Now again there is the annotation of death, brought forward in a genocide petition to be handed to the UN during the week of November 16 for accounting.

To understand the Angela Davis case we must not forget Cynthia Wesley and her three companions. Every American

On the matter of genocide



The letters come from all over the country. From the big cities and from places like Winnetka, Ill., or North Versailles, Pa. They come from old people and young, from prisoners, from women's groups, high school students, Black study groups, community and housing organizations.

They are written in fluent style or in choppy sentences, and are all concerned with the matter of genocide in our country.

This is the correspondence in the office of the Emergency Conference Committee, which has campaigned for one million signatures to be submitted to the United Nations on November 16. The drive is part of a week-long effort to focus attention of the nation and the United Nations on the "blatant and subtle genocide against people of color here in America and around the world, especially in Indochina," as stated by the National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression, which supports the week's actions. "We now issue a call for a week of confrontation and education on the issue of genocide . . . This week of action shall place before the peoples of the world through the General Assembly and through public demonstrations the question as to whether the policies of the American government shall continue to deprive not only people of color but also freedom-seeking whites of the basic right to conditions of life unencumbered by situations of genocide or whether the U.S. will continue its racist wars of repression unchecked."

The week's events will be ushered in with a day of prayers, initiated by the National Association of Black Churchmen, Inc. During the week, spokesmen for Indian, Chicano, Puerto Rican and Asian organizations, as well as other groups, will petition the United Nations, and the activities will culminate in a massive national march and rally at the UN on Saturday, November 21.

Everybody throughout the country concerned in winning freedom for Angela Davis may contact The United National Committee to Free Angela Davis, 425 S. Western Avenue, Suite 214, Los Angeles, Calif. 90005.

The addresses of local committees being formed will be announced as soon as the information arrives.

Letters to Angela Davis should be sent to her care of Women's House of Detention, Greenwich Avenue and Avenue of the Americas, New York City.

World Magazine photos

PEARL & JEAN
FREE ANGELA DAVIS
N.Y.

Fania Jordan and a poster of her sister, Angela Davis (above), and, at the right, a demonstration in New York. In the center, holding the poster of Angela Davis, is Sylvia Thompson, widow of Communist leader Bob Thompson, who was also a political victim.

must learn why the term "genocide" is just and apt, must know that every Black American is born and brought up in its grim climate. Angela and Fania, though they were reared in a family whose economic circumstances were somewhat more than that of the average Black southern family, knew the Dixie horror all too well, and found it also north of the Mason-Dixon line.

Both Angela and Fania received scholarships awarded by the Society of Quakers to young Black students of the South to come North to certain schools of academic attainment where they were supposed to become better acquainted with whites—and vice versa. So Fania went to Swarthmore College, in Pennsyvania, originally set up by the Quakers, and Angela, three years older, attended Brandeis University, in Massachusetts, and later, the Goethe Institute in Frankfurt, West Germany, where she studied philosophy and sociology.

Fania majored in French literature as her sister did in her undergraduate period.

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Fania explained why her sister was on a hunger strike. "It's against the barbaric conditions in the prison which all the people there suffer," she said, "and it is against the solitary confinement she suffers."

Angela was denied normal association with other prisoners shortly after her detention. Mrs. Jordan said that the authorities had recoiled from the fact that all the inmates expressed friendship with her sister and that many had even indicated solidarity when they heard that Angela Davis was among them. And so they confined Angela to quarters by herself, deprived of the company of the other prisoners during the exercise hour. Furthermore, a guard stands spying on her at the door 24 hours around the clock, a spy who whips out pen and paper whenever anybody—any prison authority—speaks to Angela on any detail of prison life. The guard keeps a log of every detail of Angela's life, peering into her quarters every half hour, making notes in her log-book and searching the room three times a day.

At first Angela was denied the right to read anything but current periodicals. Books, with which she had lived all her school years, were deprived her. But after her remonstrations, the authorities permitted her to have a total of five books at a time. But they denied her a book of the prison letters of George Jackson, one of the Soledad Brothers, which has just been published by Coward-McCann.

There is a familiar cowardice which creeps into the psyche of the authorities, one that must grow out of their consciousness of guilt. Here is the prisoner, in their hands, there are myriads of iron bars and formidable gates between the prisoner and the Avenue of the Americas down below, but they shrink from giving her a book—a book! —that she requests. That fear is characteristic of the jailers' psychology.

But their fear is not confined to prisoners, it envelopes the families and loved ones of those behind bars. Fania explains the process of visiting her sister: "First a guard gives you a number as you enter. You are one of about fifty in the anteroom. The woman at the information window calls the numbers out while you wait. When she comes to your number you are told to advance to her booth and she asks for identification, your passport, etc. Then she writes something down, and you continue waiting while Angela is being brought down from the eighth floor.

"A guard calls out my name. I come forward. Another guard is there waiting to search my pocketbook. I am given a ticket that tells me which window Angela will be at. There are 10 windows. There is a telephone on a little shelf beside each barred window. There is a pane of glass between me and Angela. We pick up the telephone and start talking to each other, looking into each other's eyes through the glass. Angela smiles at me, she always has a smile for me no matter what the circumstance. We begin to talk but it is hard to hear each other for the people on each side of me are also talking through their phones. We shout through the Babel of voices to hear each other. We are given a half hour. Then the warning lights begin to flicker. The time is up. We are ushered out the way we came in. I look around at the women: almost all are Black or Puerto Rican. Many have been standing in line for hours waiting their turn."

Angela told Fania she is taking fruit juices on her hunger strike. She lost eight pounds in four days.

Fania speaks to me of all this in a voice of deep quiet, minus fanfare or dramatics, a young voice that seems beyond surprises. The tone belongs to a human who has witnessed much tragedy since the day her friend Cynthia went to death praying at her Sunday School.

Fania tells me of the committees to free Angela springing up in various parts of the country: in Pittsburgh, Boston, Berkeley, New York and elsewhere. The coordinating committee on which she is functioning will seek to put these all together in a program of maximum achievement.

She speaks of the national and world interest in the case and expresses confidence that millions in all lands will press forward to act on behalf of her sister's freedom and vindication.

I went afterward to Angela's counsel—that veteran warrior for justice in courtroom and outside, John Abt, and his gifted young colleague in this case, Angela's long-time friend, the attorney Margaret Burnham, I learn of the breathless and illegal haste in which Governor Rockefeller signed the extradition papers October 21.

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Under the statute of extradition and the Constitution, the Governor of one state makes a "requisition" for the return of a so-called fugitive from the "asylum" state. The law requires that papers must be attached to the "requisition," giving reason to believe that a crime has been committed by the person in question. The law provides 30 days in which to act. The Governor may consult with his attorney general, or with any other authority, so that he will be sure of his ground in complying with the requisition or rejecting it.

What happened here indicates the political nature of this case. Governor Rockefeller outrageously signed the warrant the next day, October 21, obviously without acquainting himself with any details of the case. He acted in indecent and illegal haste in signing the warrant, for between the 20th of October, when Gov. Ronald Reagan signed the "requisition" demand, and October 21st, when Rockefeller signed the warrant, the New York Governor was busy campaigning; the record shows that he was out shaking hands, kissing babies, eating kosher hot dogs and all the rest of the time-consuming endeavors a New York politician is engaged in a few days before the voting.

Furthermore, Abt said, "a study of Governor Reagan's papers reveals they do not do what we lawyers say they must — show probable cause to believe that the individual has committed a crime. If Rockefeller had spent the time studying these documents he was supposed to, and consulting with his attorney general, he could not avoid coming to that conclusion."

This is being written a few days before November 5th when John Abt and Margaret Burnham are scheduled to go into the New York courts to present a motion of habeas corpus. No one can predict the length of time it will take from this proceeding, which, if rejected, goes to the higher courts and finally to the United States Supreme Court. During these deliberations, Angela Davis' lawyers will plead that extradition be stayed.

Mr. Abt will argue the habeas corpus motion at an open hearing Nov. 20 at 9:30 a.m. in the Criminal Court Building, 100 Centre Street, Part 31, New York City.

Voices are angrily rising around the world demanding justice for Angela Davis. Not only do they come from the world's capitals and legal circles, but also from a wide spectrum of political, trade union, campus and other quarters. Jean Paul Sartre has already spoken out, as has Jean Genet in Paris. So it rises in many other capitals in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as here at home. Demonstrations have already been held in various world capitals, such as London and Paris.

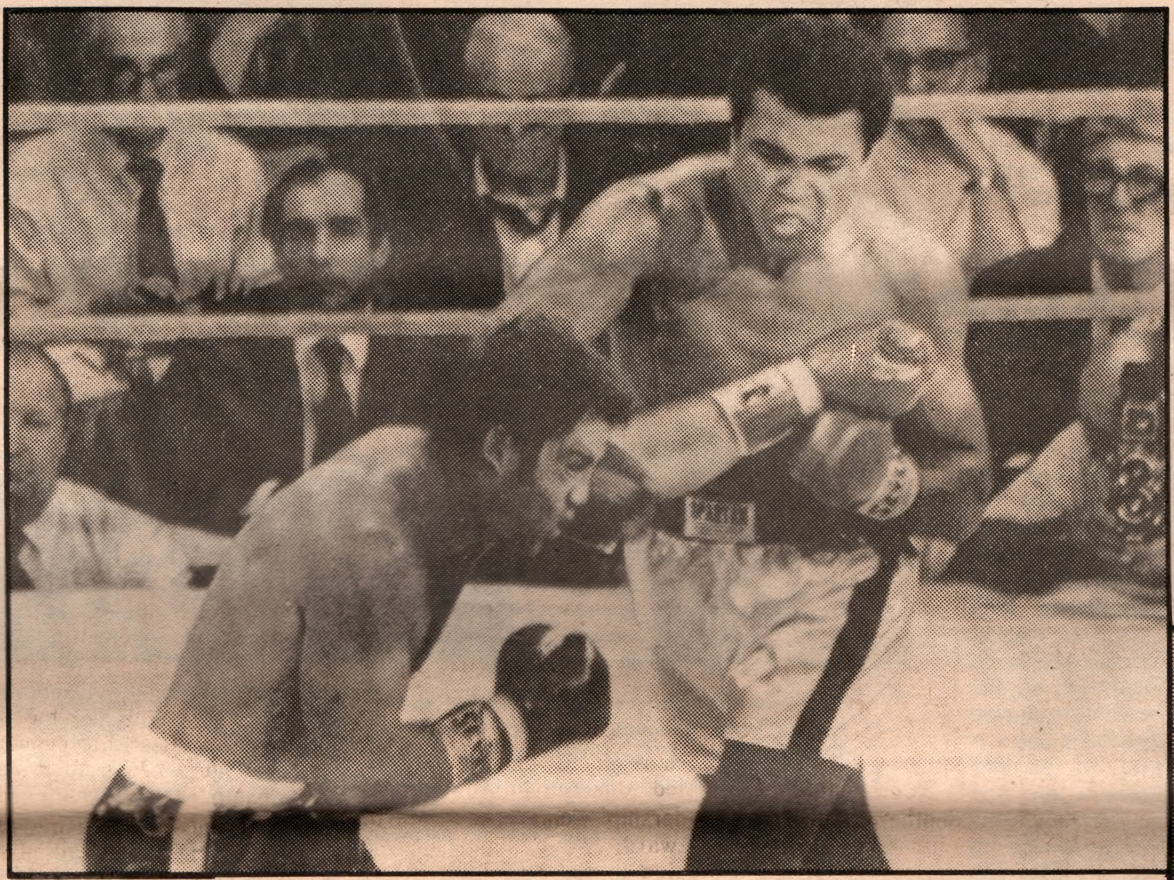
Experience has shown that these cases require the utmost vigilance and initiative in the courtroom; but in the final analysis they are settled in the bigger courtroom, world opinion.

This writer learned that lesson from his earlier days in the labor movement when he served on the committee of the International Labor Defense, led by William L. Patterson, that saved the lives of the nine innocent Scottsboro defendants. And many other cases, like that of Angelo Herndon.

In this case, one would be well advised to focus current pressure on Governor Rockefeller, demanding that he withdraw the extradition warrant and give the case the consideration it merits.

IT NEVER HAPPENED BE

By MIKE JAY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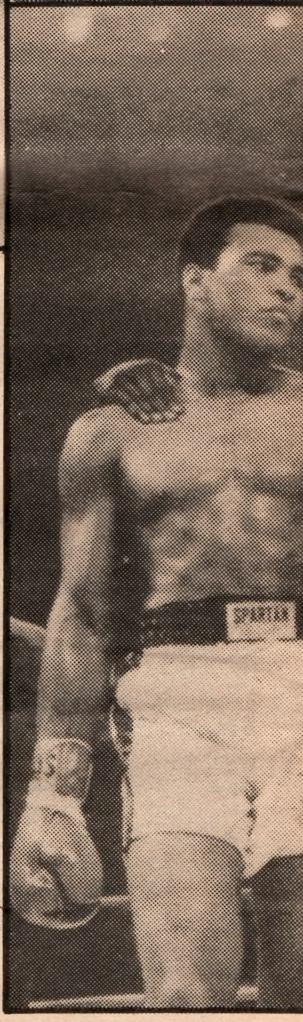


Muhammad Ali was speaking so softly you couldn't hear him above the din. Many of the same people who had once described him as a brash loudmouth were exhorting him to speak louder. He did not raise his voice.

The interview area at the Atlanta Municipal Auditorium was jammed with sports writers and photographers and they were pushing all over each other to get within hearing range of Ali who had just defeated Jerry Quarry. The microphones on the table at which Ali sat did not work.

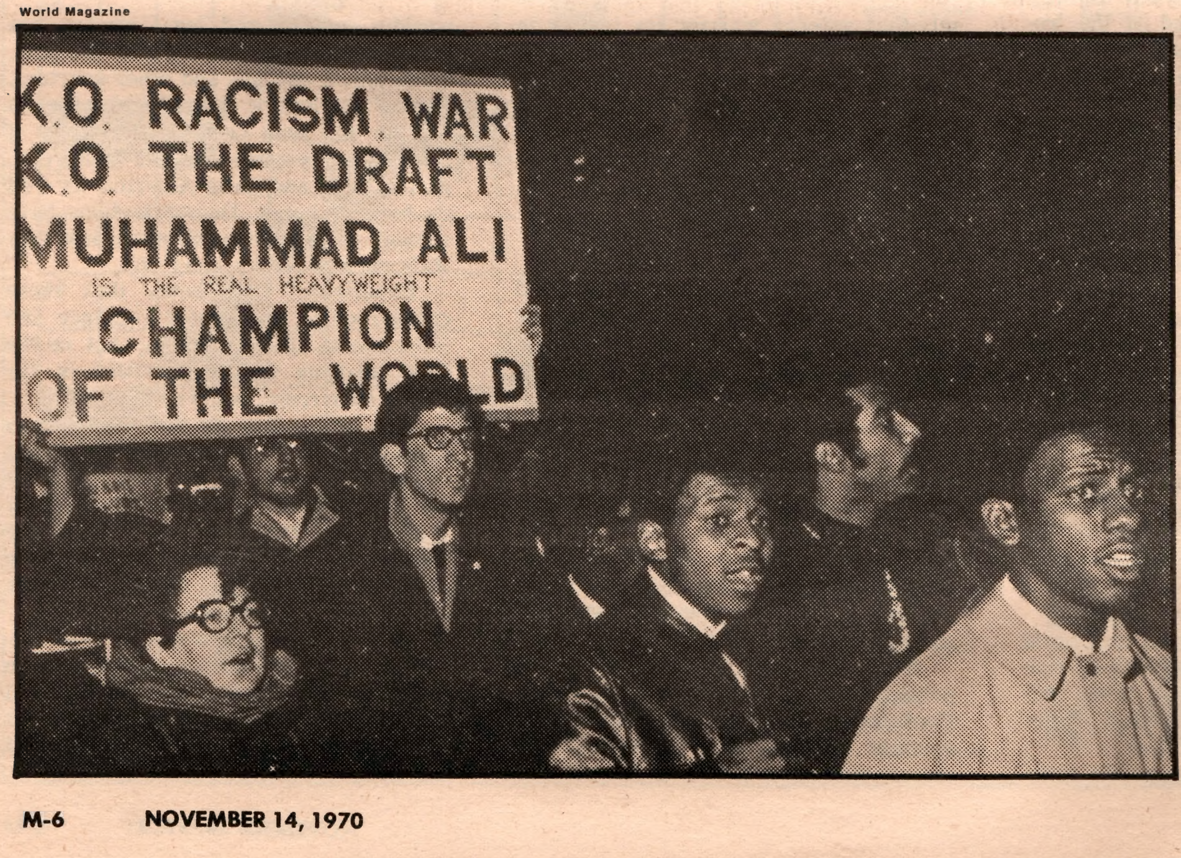
The interview area was just off the lobby of the auditorium. The lobby was jammed with people, many still celebrating the sweet taste of Ali's victory.

It was a noisy crowd and many of its members sought to get into the interview area, resulting in more noise and confusion. The cops and specials who guarded the door let a few people in who did not belong there and blocked a number who did.

Muhammad Ali, meanwhile, sat at a table and answered the tedious questions. Yes, he wished it had gone longer, and no, he wouldn't discuss what the fighters had said to each other, and yes, he thought it was a right hand that opened the cut.

It was very hot and the writers and photographers pressed uncomfortably against each other, and suddenly Mrs. Coretta King was standing behind Muhammad Ali. Quiet and dignified she stood, as she always does, and Muhammad Ali turned around and then said to the reporters, "Excuse me, I have to

World Magazine



A 1968 demonstration

"As an athletic feat, it is hi
for the forces of peace, just

FORE

> **“No, I am not going 10,000 miles to help murder and kill and burn other people simply to help continue the domination of white slavemasters over the dark people the world over. This is the day and age when such evil injustice must come to an end.”**
>
> **— Muhammad Ali**

United Press International

stand up.” It was a matter of respect.

Coretta King presented Muhammad Ali with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference’s Martin Luther King Freedom Award. She told him he was more than just a champion in the ring “but also a champion of justice and peace.” Amidst the noise, it was a touching moment and Muhammad Ali was visibly moved.

The plaque they gave him said: “To Muhammad Ali, for your participation in the cause of human dignity.” It was signed by the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, president of the SCLC. Dr. Abernathy was also present, as was Joe Peters, the SCLC’s director of sports projects.

Peters told us that the awards are usually given to athletes who participate in the various SCLC-sponsored benefit events, but that an exception was made in Ali’s case. “We gave it to him because he exemplified the cause of human dignity,” he said.

It was a strange scene. Most of the writers present don’t generally handle such things as justice and peace. And the interview area after a fight is an odd place to be handing out awards in the name of the late Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. For awhile there was silence, and then it was back to questions about the fight.

That moment, coming when it did, said so much. As an athlete, Muhammad Ali had just done something so extraordinary that no one had ever done it before. As a man, he has spent more than three years holding fast to his ideals and convictions, despite the fact that they took away his title and barred him from making a living at his trade. He stood up to the vilification as he stands up to it today, and because of it he has achieved the stature and respect far beyond that of the usual prize fighter, beyond, even, that which is usually accorded to champions. Coretta King doesn’t usually spend a Monday night at the fights.

As an athlete, consider what he has done in the context of the following. John L. Sullivan came back after a three-year layoff and lost to James J. Corbett. Corbett retired for two years and came back to lose to Bob Fitzsimmons. Fitzsimmons tried to come back, after five years, as a White Hope against Jack Johnson. He was badly beaten. Jack Dempsey took two years off and came back to lose to Gene Tunney. Jimmy Braddock didn’t fight for two years and was knocked out by Joe Louis on his return.

“It just can’t be done unless you are a superman,” Braddock is quoted as saying after the fight.

Muhammad Ali did it.

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He came back after more than three years and he beat the top contender of the day. He had only six weeks in which to get into shape. He lost close to 30 pounds getting ready for the fight. And when he came back, you could not tell he had been away. This is an achievement that cannot be minimized, though there are some who are already trying. He will have to beat Joe Frazier first and there are some who will find fault even then.

Which gets back to Ali, the man. There are some who have a deep hatred for him and it’s not because he is a braggart and a loudmouth. That was an act of a few years ago and it succeeded in winning the publicity for which it was designed. He’s been soft-spoken for a long time now.

They don’t like him first because he is a militant Black, which means he is a Black man who won’t stand behind the line drawn by white masters. And it was after his conversion to Islam that the hatemongers began their campaign against him, a campaign they have continued to this day.

Once he became identified as a militant Black man, there was talk of removing his title. Nat Loubet, managing editor of **The Ring** magazine, recalls that “some states wouldn’t let him fight” even then.

So it was there even before that day in 1967 when he refused to step forward for induction into the Army, stating that he would not be used to kill his Asian brothers. That only increased the fervor of the attack. He was called a draft dodger and a coward. And they took his title away.

In some places, like New York, they didn’t even wait for him to be convicted in a court of law. In others, they moved as soon as the initial verdict was in. They did not wait for the result of any appeals. Due process? Never heard of it. They were happy to be rid of this Black man they could not control.

And they took Joe Frazier and Jimmy Ellis and called them champions, all the time denying Ali a license to fight. They thought they were rid of him.

They had several reasons for believing this, the first being that they expected him to go to jail for five years. But even if he didn’t go to jail, they figured that by denying him a license and keeping him out of action for awhile it would destroy his chances of ever coming back. They thought they could break his will and his body. Maybe he would recant and apologize and agree to serve in the Army. Under those circumstances they might let him come back — if he survived the war!

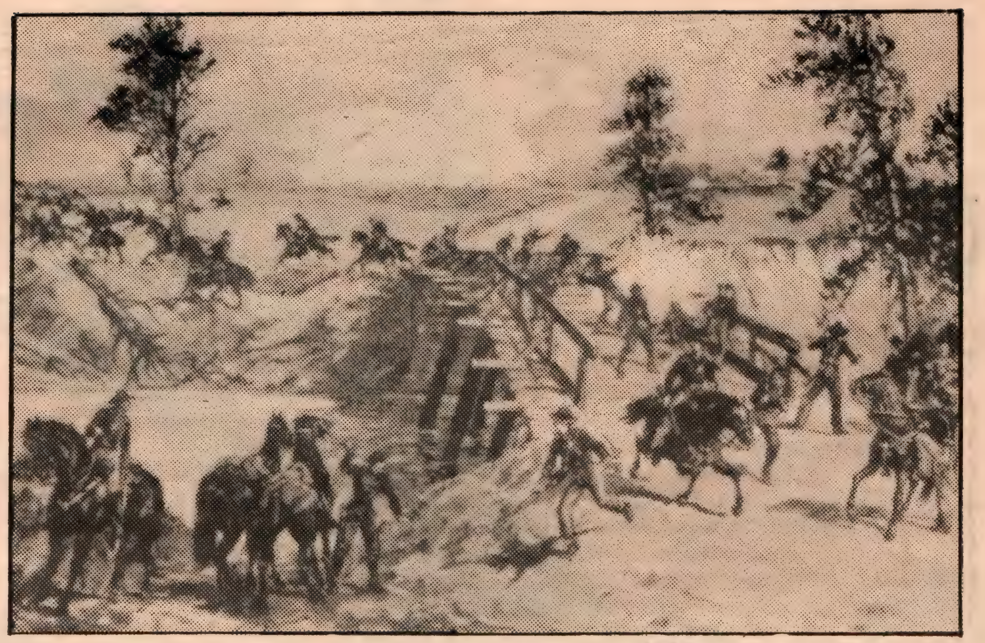
But they hadn’t counted on the rising militance in the Black communities. They never expected to see the peace movement grow so strong, the draft system become so discredited. It never occurred to them that Muhammad Ali would become a hero to millions of Americans, indeed, to millions the world over, and that a battle could successfully be made for his right to fight. It was simply unthinkable.

And that is what makes Muhammad Ali’s triumph of October 26 even more special. As an athletic feat, it is historic enough. But it is even more historic as a victory for the forces of peace, justice and liberation in the U.S. And that is why Coretta King was in the interview room of the Municipal Auditorium that night to present Muhammad Ali an award that bears the name of her martyred husband.

And that is why Muhammad Ali can speak so softly now. His actions have already spoken loudly.

> ***toric. But it is even more historic as a victory***
> ***ce and liberation in the United States.”***

On Chickamauga Creek, a few miles southeast of Chattanooga, the battle raged for two days (Sept. 19-20, 1863).



From Mountain Campaigns of Georgia, 1886

> "I have seen from the newspapers that a certain Turchaninov, a retired Russian army officer, is in command of a regiment of Illinois volunteers. I suppose he left Russia without permission. This is no place for an officer who had the honor to serve in the army of our most gracious monarch."
>
> **From a report by the Russian Ambassador in Washington, 1862.**
>
> "I have never seen better military training than in your regiment."
>
> **Brigadier-General Don Carlos Buell, after inspection of Turchaninov's regiment, 1861.**

Lincoln's Russian General

By KYRILL KALMANOVICH

The name of Colonel Turchaninov appeared frequently in American newspapers during the Civil War. Who was he?

Ivan Turchaninov was born in 1822. He attended the St. Petersburg Artillery School and continued his military education at the Academy of the General Staff. Holding the rank of colonel, he took part in the Crimean War (1853-56) and had every opportunity to continue an outstanding career, but preferred to retire from the army. Announcing that he needed medical treatment, he went abroad — first to Britain and then to the United States. He completed an engineering course in Philadelphia and later worked for a railway construction company in Chicago.

When war broke out between the North and the South in 1861, the Russian offered his services to the government and was placed in command of the 19th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, which formed part of the troops of General Don Carlos Buell. The regiment earned a reputation as one of the best in Sherman's army.

Turchaninov's Russian military training proved of value in preparing the patriotic but inexperienced volunteers. The energetic colonel started publication of a newspaper for soldiers at army headquarters. At a time when there were no Negroes in the rest of the Union army he recruited 150 Negroes to his regiment.

Many members of the Union Command did not share Turchaninov's views. Quite a few senior officers were secret supporters of the Confederacy, and there were others who advocated a compromise.

●

After a series of effective operations Turchaninov's regiment occupied Huntsville and Athens, Alabama. Then the regiment was pulled back for regrouping, leaving only a small garrison in Athens. The Confederates took advantage of the situation, attacked and captured the town. The greater part of the garrison was taken prisoner. Shortly, spine-chilling news came from the captured town: the prisoners-of-war had all been executed.

Turchaninov quickly concentrated his forces and counter-attacked. Athens was retaken, and Turchaninov ordered every enemy soldier who had refused to surrender to be executed on the spot. As a result of this summary act, Turchaninov's detractors accused him of cruelty. A special commission was set up to consider the matter. The Colonel was court-martialed; the court passed a verdict of guilty and sentenced him to be cashiered.

The decision triggered off a press campaign. Many Northern patriots and opponents of slavery demanded a retrail and intercession by the president. As a result, the sentence was forwarded to President Lincoln for review.

In September 1862, President Lincoln wrote that the court decision was biased and unjust and ordered it quashed. To demonstrate his high regard for Turchaninov he conferred on him the title of Brigadier-General. The people of Chicago gave a rousing welcome to the new general, which, according to a local newspaper, left no doubt as to the public's opinion of the court-martial.

In 1863, Turchaninov, in command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, took part in another series of military operations. In the Battle of Chickamauga he applied the tactics of Russian bayonet charges. Despite some setbacks on adjacent sectors the battle was won. Turchaninov's Brigade also played a decisive role in the Battle of Missionary Ridge.

In 1864, ill-health forced Turchaninov to retire. Later he accepted an invitation from the War Department to study the history, tactics and strategy of the Civil War. He published a number of books, including one on the Battle of Chickamauga.

The last years of his life were tragic. Suspecting that War Department officials were treating him unjustly, he broke with the Department. Lonely and penniless, he roamed America, and eked out a meagre living by giving violin concerts in small towns.

Two of his former army colleagues who had reached positions of influence obtained a pension of $50 a month for him. But the sick old man, exhausted by his wanderings, ended his life in a mental hospital. He died on April 18, 1901.

Ivan Turchaninov was buried with full military honors. The gun carriage with his coffin on it was followed by many old comrades-in-arms, and throngs of ordinary citizens who remembered the role he had played in the American Civil War.

— APN

Crossword Puzzle

By Sylvia

ACROSS

1. Unwanted plant
5. Attractive
9. Football league (init.)
12. Iroquoian
13. Free
14. Sylvia's partner
15. Communist leader
18. Recede
19. USSR mountains
20. Respond
23. Mushroom
25. Compass point
26. Clear
27. Disease (abbr.)
29. Big boat
30. Breeding places
31. Also
32. Street abbreviation
33. Annoys
34. Love god
35. Sly
37. Leaves out
38. Peace coalition nickname
39. Indian
40. Working-class action
46. Pester
47. Egyptian goddess
48. Squint
49. School group (init.)
50. A mimic
51. Rim

DOWN

1. __Du Bois
2. Before (poetic)
3. Article (German)
4. Dishearten
5. To search
6. News service (init.)
7. "The Hollywood ____"
8. Bears
9. Growing under snow
10. Lose
11. Radical news service (init.)
16. Civil liberties lawyer
17. Measurement
20. Harvest
21. British title
22. Question
23. Type of odor
24. Bits of food
26. Father (Fr.)
27. Whistle
28. Employer
30. Led by Gowon
31. Three parts
34. Materialize
35. Dance
36. Man's name
37. Baseball player
38. Food
39. First of its kind (init.)
40. Economic term (init.)
41. Snake
42. Recline
43. Olddefense org. (init.)
44. Barrel
45. Part of needle

1	2	3	4	■	5	6	7	8	■	9	10	11
12				■	13				■	14		
15				16					17			
■	■	■	18			■	■	19				■
20	21	22			■	23	24				■	■
25				■	26				■	■	27	28
29			■	30					■	31		
32		■	■	33				■	34			
■	■	35	36				■	37				
■	38				■	■	39			■	■	■
40					41	42				43	44	45
46			■	47				■	48			
49			■	50				■	51			

ANSWER NEXT WEEK

LAST WEEK'S ANSWER

■	L	S	U	■	G	U	S	■	H	S	T	■
M	O	A	N	■	R	A	T	■	I	T	E	M
O	N	C	E	■	E	R	R	■	N	A	R	E
B	E	S	S	I	E	■	I	N	A	R	M	S
■	■	■	C	R	C	■	L	L	U	■	■	■
D	E	M	O	T	E	■	E	F	F	I	G	Y
I	R	A	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	L	E	O
N	E	R	U	D	A	■	C	A	C	O	O	N
■	■	■	N	O	R	■	R	I	O	■	■	■
E	A	T	I	N	G	■	O	R	N	A	T	E
N	W	R	O	■	U	M	W	■	R	E	I	N
C	O	I	N	■	E	O	N	■	A	R	M	S
■	L	O	S	■	S	O	S	■	D	O	E	■

FACT FILE

'SPANISH SURNAME'-- Bias and Poverty

COMPILED BY ERIK BERT

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The three and a half million Spanish-surnamed Americans in the five Southwestern States (1960 Census) are the victims of pervasive poverty, and discrimination on all fronts. They represent one-ninth of the 30 million people in the area. In addition, one of every eleven persons in the region is "non-white."

Together, the Spanish-surnamed and the non-white account for one-fifth of the entire population.

That is the background against which Fred H. Schmidt examines their employment in Spanish-Surnamed American Employment in the Southwest, a study prepared for the Colorado Civil Rights Commission under the auspices of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

It is published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, $2.

(In its statistical accounting of Southwestern minority groups, the Census includes those with "Spanish surnames" and nonwhites. "The nonwhites" embrace Negroes, American Indians, Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese. The "whites" who are not "Spanish-surnamed" are denoted as "Anglos" in sociological literature.)

Schmidt rebuts "those who feel that there has been great progress" against job discrimination. "Despite the appearance of progress," he says, "we are actually faced with widening gaps between promise and performance."

The gaps have widened, according to Schmidt, because, even where minority workers have made job progress, the Anglos have advanced more rapidly.

Unless the position of the minorities is improved relatively, Schmidt foresees labor markets "in which minorities could become in effect a permanent underclass."

Only a small fraction of the Spanish-surnamed population of the Southwest is foreign born. Five-sixths of them (84.6%) are of native parentage.

POVERTY

More than one-third (35%) of all Spanish-surname families in the Southwest are poor. Even more wretched are the economic conditions of the "nonwhites" (Blacks, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and others) among whom 42% are poor.

Poverty among Spanish-surnamed Americans ranged from 17.5% of urban families and 30.2% of rural families in California, to 47.3% of urban households and 69.2% of rural households in Texas.

That is, almost seven of each 10 Spanish-surname households in rural Texas were — and, most certainly, still are — poverty stricken.

Even these figures don't tell the whole story — for they don't count those who get welfare because they are poverty stricken. That is true not only for Southwest but for U.S. poverty figures as a whole, Schmidt says. Thus, if the poverty line is $3,500, and a family's income is $3,000, and it receives $700 in welfare of some kind, it is no longer classed as poverty stricken.

CHILD OF POVERTY

In the five states of the Southwest there are more than 1.8 million poor children under 18 years of age. The majority is either Spanish-surnamed (29%) or "nonwhite" (22%). Poverty is thus predominantly "Spanish-surnamed" or nonwhite in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas.

DISEASE

Economic deprivation and inadequate medical care are reflected, in the Spanish-surnamed population, in low-level health.

A study made among Colorado's Spanish-surnamed population revealed that they had "over 10 years less of life than did others in (the) State."

The mean average age at death of Spanish-surnamed persons who survive their first year was 56.73 years. For all others in the population it was 67.4.

And the rate of death at birth among the Spanish-surnamed was about twice as high as the expected rate. This was "a reflection of a lower resistance to disease developing out of weakness at birth due either to lack of prenatal care or dietary deficiency of the mother," the Colorado study said.

INCOME BIASES

The racial biases which afflict the Southwest are evident also in income figures. According to the 1959 census (the latest figures available), the median income of Spanish-surnamed males was only three-fifths that of the median Anglo male income; that of Negro males was only one-half; and that of Indians, only two-fifths. Though this proportion is 11 years old, the facts revealed by Schmidt give no reason to suppose there has been any substantial change since then.

"The Spanish-surnamed," says Schmidt, "have largely stood by to provide the unskilled labor for the region. And Mexico has always been the ever present, ever available reservoir from which that pool of unskilled workers has been kept brimming."

There were 255,253 men working in the Southwest (1966) for the corporations who reported to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Of these, 123,418 were minority workers (Spanish-surname, 68,236; Negro, 49,635; others, 5,548). The concentration of minority workers was heaviest in the least-skilled jobs. While minority male workers constituted 17.2% of all workers in these plants, they occupied nearly half (48.3%), of the laborer jobs there. (The EEO corporation reports were selected from the 20 more populous counties in the Southwest that have a large Spanish-surnamed population. Los Angeles county accounts for almost one-half of all the EEO employes and more than one-half of all persons employed in the 20 counties.)

The relatively low representation of Spanish-surnamed workers in white collar employment has nothing to do with their skills. In the blue-collar category in the corporations reporting to the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission the Spanish-surnamed had almost an equitable share of the highest skilled jobs. But in the "lowest skilled white collar jobs" they "did not come near" to a fair share, Schmidt says.

The situation among male workers in sales or clerical jobs was this: 15% of Anglo workers had such jobs, in contrast to 8% of Spanish-surnamed. The same discrimination was evident among female workers in sales or clerical jobs: 45.5% of Anglo females had such jobs, in contrast to 28 percent of Spanish-surnamed females.

While the Spanish-surnamed in the Southwest composed almost 12% of the total population, they had only 6% of all sales, clerical and kindred jobs.

In the "operatives" job category, oddly, there was no discrimination, statistically, against the Spanish-surnamed workers. While 15.8% of all Anglo males had such jobs, 22.9% of all Spanish-surnamed workers were employed in that capacity.

"The over-representation of Spanish surnames in the operative category occurred mainly because of their excessive representation in less desirable jobs," Schmidt says.

These lower-level jobs include: furnacemen, smeltermen, filers, grinders, polishers, assemblers, laundry and dry cleaning operators, packers and wrappers.

The Spanish-surnamed workers were over-represented here also, because large numbers of them work in the lower-paying industries: furniture, stone and clay products, and textiles. Further, the actual earnings of the Spanish-surnamed workers were far below those of Anglos in the same category. "Much of this could be accounted for only as discrimination," Schmidt says. One basis for job discrimination is discriminatory education, but bias persists even when the education discrimination is eliminated. Studies show that Spanish-surnamed persons whose educational preparation is comparable to that of Anglos "still have incomes substantially below them, even where they are engaged in similar jobs," Schmidt points out. "Their attainment of more education does not close the earnings gap that exists between them and Anglos who are similarly situated."

The wall between blue collar and white collar in employment persists also in the on-the-job training programs. Here, "in virtually every instance, Spanish-surnameds have been entered into training for blue-collar production jobs at rates in excess of their share in the existing work forces of these companies. But in the great majority of training for white-collar jobs, they are greatly under-represented" in almost every instance. The result is, according to Schmidt, that the over-representation in blue-collar jobs, and under-representation in white-collar jobs, may become greater in the future.

The quality of job opportunities can be measured also by the proportion of persons who resort to private house employment — that is, as servants.

In Boston there are 1.8 servants for each 100 households. In Laredo, Texas, often referred to as America's poorest city, the number of servants per 100 households is two and one-half times greater than in Boston!

SUBEMPLOYMENT

The wretched condition of the Spanish-surnamed workers in the Southwest is exposed, also, by a new index of "subemployment" now being developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. This index measures unemployment, the degree of part-time work by workers who want full-time jobs, the proportion of workers at substandard jobs, and the proportion of workers who have withdrawn from the labor force (because of inability to find jobs, or other reasons), and the proportion of workers who are missing from all other surveys.

(The workers at substandard jobs included heads of households under 65 who earn less than $60 a week, and others under 65 who earn less than $56 a week.)

Using these criteria the Labor Department constructed a rate of sub-employment for 10 slum areas in the nation, including three from the Southwest. The slum areas of San Antonio and Phoenix ranked first and third among the 10 selected slum areas in the U.S.

Almost half, 47%, of the labor force of San Antonio was "sub-employed" according to the new index. The rate for Phoenix was 42% percent.

The other rates were: New Orleans, 45%; St. Louis, 39%; Philadelphia, 34%; New York, 29%; San Francisco, 25%; and Boston, 24%.

THE FEDERAL ROLE

The persistence of discrimination against Spanish-surnamed workers in the face of repeated Government edicts has inevitably placed in doubt the sincerity of efforts to abolish bias. The record is clear. Schmidt recounts it:

"Under five Presidents, beginning with Roosevelt in 1941, and continuing with Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson, there have been Presidential Executive orders affirming that there should be no employment discrimination in companies that serve as Government contractors."

Under President Eisenhower, Schmidt adds, "enforcement of this policy was vested in Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who was made head of the Administration's Committee on Government contracts."

Under President Johnson the present Executive Order 11246 was issued in 1965. It contains provisions that enable the Secretary of Labor to cancel, terminate, or suspend contracts with employers who do not comply with the nondiscrimination clauses in their contracts and to declare them ineligible for further Government contracts. All employers covered by Executive Order 11246 were required to file information on minority employment. But the Order was never enforced.

In fact, the evidence shows, Schmidt reports, that "In each state, minorities appear to fare worse with prime (Government) contractors than they do with other employers... Not in a single instance have minorities gained a higher percentage of the white-collar jobs with prime contractors than with employers who have no government contracts."

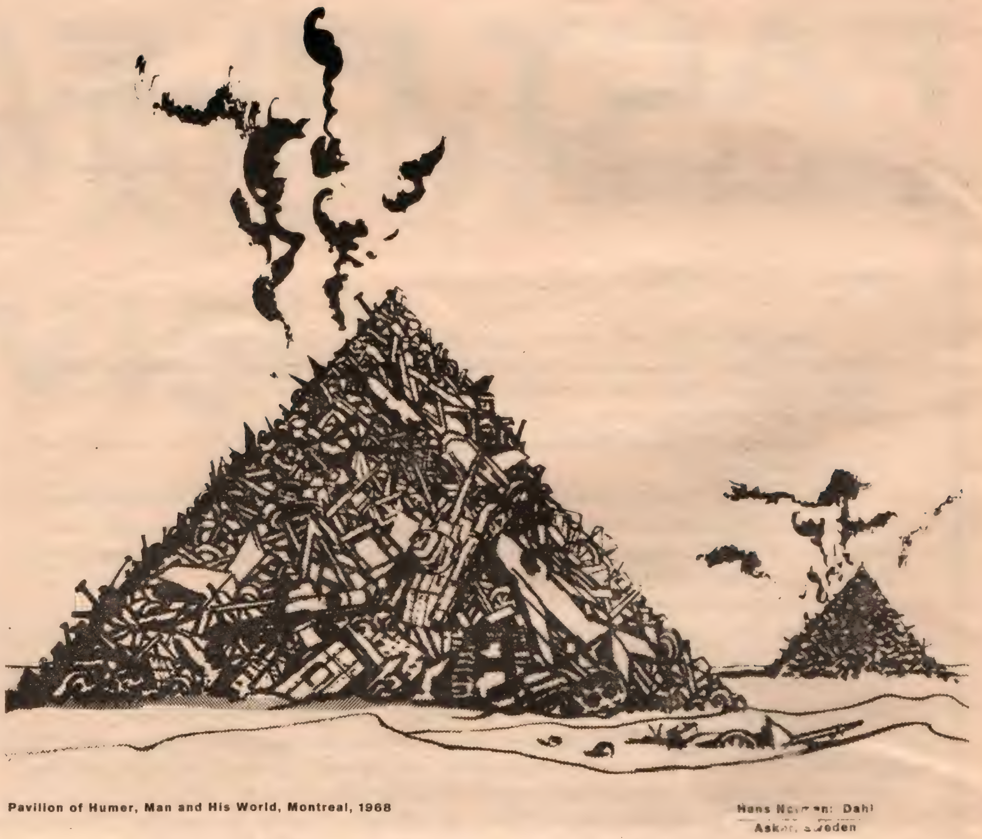
Instead of Government contracts serving as a level to compel the corporations to abolish racist practices, they enable the corporations to " 'Cream' the labor market," spurning minority workers.

"Creaming," Schmidt explains, means hiring according to rigid and often artificial employment prerequisites and testing procedures that screen out large parts of the minority labor force due to factors related to their socio-economic characteristics."

"High thresholds are erected," barring even access to the company: "thresholds such as high school diplomas, satisfactory test scores on paper and pencil tests of literary ability, examinations on cultural subjects that are only dubiously job-related."

BOOKS

Blitzkrieg to destruction



Pavilion of Humor, Man and His World, Montreal, 1968

Hans Norman Dahl
Asker, Sweden

ALTERNATIVE TO ARMAGEDDON — THE PEACE POTENTIAL OF LIGHTNING WAR by Colonel Wesley Yale, U.S. Army (Ret.); General I.D. White, U.S. Army (Ret.), and General Hasso von Manteuffel, Nazi Wehrmacht (Ret.). Rutgers University Press, 1970.

By STEPAN RADITCH

Catchy name, isn't it? When I saw the ad for the book three weeks ago, I couldn't resist. The book is a suggested tactical method for U.S. imperialism based on the following theory: If war is bad and the people don't like it, the best wars are short ones. Therefore a blitzkrieg method is best; strike the enemy by surprise with the maximum violence and smash them before they can start to fight. Results: small casualty lists and peace... or at least that's the theory.

The book divulges the following three items: It clearly demonstrates how much the strategy of peaceful co-existence forces imperialism to the wall. It exposes the methods imperialism would like to use. It gives a good picture of the self-delusion and insanity of capitalist military thought.

The first question: Does the book really represent the views of more than the authors? Two are retired U.S. tank officers (one a colonel and the other a four-star general), the third is a retired Nazi Panzer leader (who made the deepest penetration at the Battle of the Bulge). The introduction is written by four-star general Lyman Lemnitzer.

Between 1959 and 1969 he held the various positions of U.S. Army chief of staff, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and NATO Supreme Commander in Europe.

When Lemnitzer talks, that's the Pentagon speaking.

In addition, there has been considerable evidence that the blitzkrieg method is finding more and more favor with the Nixon regime. The Cambodian fiasco had all the earmarks of an attempted blitz. Creighton Abrams, U.S. commander in Vietnam, is a colleague of Gen. White and Col. Yale: all served under American blitz prophet General George S. Patton, blood-and-guts Patton.

Even more startling to this reviewer was the buildup for U.S. intervention in Jordan. U.S. global military power is organized into joint commands area by area, i.e. Pacif (PACOM for Pacific Command or CINCPAC for Commander-in-Chief Pacific) Europe (EUCOM and CINCEUR), etc.

In 1961 the U.S. organized a special command for mobile reserves that could be rapidly committed anywhere; it is called STRICOM or CINCSTRIKE. "... CINCMEAFSA came into being, denoting the Middle East, Southern Asia, and all of Africa south of Sahara.

Since these areas could be reached quickly only by STRICOM and were those in which emergencies of the Lebanon type were most likely to occur, CINCSTRIKE and CINCMEAFSA were merged into one." Since the "Lebanon emergency" was American military intervention in 1958 to keep Lebanon from falling to the hands of the Lebanese, this set-up is a pretty clear statement of intentions.

STRICOM, the book reveals, consists of two airborne divisions with two armor divisions and four infantry divisions to back them up. In addition, it has available the 9th and 12th Air Forces, containing 11 tactical fighter wings, four assault airlift wings plus some special units. (A division is about 12,000 men, an air wing about 50 planes.) All this is commanded by General Paul Adams. This force has previously practiced deploying from the United States to bases in Greece, Turkey and Iran. This was the force that Nixon whistled up to threaten Jordan, plus some parts of EUCOM.

Why do these generals feel the need for a new method of conducting imperialism's military business? In their first chapter, the authors refer to the important factors which have caused a military reassessment by imperialism.

They cite three factors, the first two of which are "1) the current public attitude of anti-militarism, 2) the difficulty of assuring public assessment of the gravity of the composite threat to national security."

In other words, it is hard to make the people swallow the idea that they should drain their economy, sacrifice their sons, and risk nuclear destruction to preserve some low-wage paradise for U.S. imperialism half a world away. However, the objective of the authors is clear: "...funds are never wasted which provide a deterrent whereby merchants can conduct their affairs in freedom." Particularly if those funds are raised by taxing workers' wages.

The authors' third factor affecting imperialism's new assessment is the success of the Israeli blitzkreig methods, borrowed in entirety from the Nazis.

If people grow restless at long wars like Vietnam, win them fast, in six days say. According to the authors, "... lightning war may be the most suitable tactic for future jungle fighting, should such an unfortunate commitment again be made."

Although the authors never are clear on who is to get blitzed, clearly the only suitable target for such an effort is North Vietnam. Anyone who would think such a campaign would be short is ignorant of both the French experience in Vietnam and the military potential of the Soviet Union and People's China; or he is insane.

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Let's go back to Israel for a moment. This is the authors' favorite historical example, and for good reason. There are continuous disclaimers in the book that, heavens, this method should only be used in defense or retaliation. When they get down to examples, however, we see Lebanon, and Israel's blitzes of 1956 and 1967. "There is little doubt that increasing stores of Arab munitions and increasing belligerency, added to the conclusions of an excellent Israeli intelligence system, justified drastic action, whether it might be termed pre-emptive warfare or not. There was a critical threat; retaliation was swift and sure."

In addition, the authors see that having an army structured for blitz attack is a wonderful way to keep things peaceful. Should this cause a nervous neighbor to arm himself in defense, cry self-defense as you blitz him. (Remember how Poland started World War II by attacking Germany?) The result will be peace on earth and good will among men. Well, sort of, "As this is written, war clouds in the Middle East have grown very dark indeed. But until Arab leadership and Arab training match the blitz doctrine of Israel, victory should prove illusory regardless of the sophisticated supplies and equipment that may wind up in Arab hands. It could take many years. For the moment, however, the blitz doctrine remains sound and the deterrent is working."

Rather than peace, Israel's attempt to [illegible] "Lebensraum" from its neighbors has led to the country's total militarization, putting most of the economy in hock to U.S. capital for arms, and a continuous killing. The Israelis are learning the lesson that the Nazis learned in 1945, that a blitz can smash the enemy's army, but nothing can keep down an oppressed people. Those that sow their crop with racism, napalm, armored columns and surprise aggression can only reap a harvest of blood.

An important part of the authors' method is the development of a cadre of "blitz commanders" — a direct quote, so help me God. They give some examples, Napoleon, Nathan Bedford Forrest (KKK founder), Rommel, Patton, Ernest Harmon and the "Israeli composite." They run through some rather simplified military history to show how these men supposedly used their method. Often one history is stretched to fit the theory or vice versa. The "blitz commander" is supposed to be an aggressive, competent officer. John Wayne on treads is the picture one gets.

Since history doesn't always quite give the lessons desired, the authors write up two modern hypothetical situations. It is from these that we really find out how a general's mind works. Believe me it is faarrr out. The first deals with a mechanized division (15,000 men, maybe 50 tanks) trying to make a river crossing against some unspecified but strong enemy. It is written like a war novel, seen through the eyes of one of the division staff officers.

The operation is shown twice, first as a poor general would do it and then as a blitz commander would do it. The two generals are Gen. Charley Dare and Gen. Tex Goodspeed. Guess who the good guy is. First Charley tries it. He doesn't get along well with his staff, and is not well organized. He tries to cross in two places but has lots of trouble, some caused by lousy coordination, some caused by factors completely beyond his control.

An officer carrying important orders wrecks both his jeep and his radio, then the staff can't reach Gen. Dare on his radio, then with only about 500 men across the river, the general hops in an assault boat and crosses the river, getting cut off from his staff, gets hit by enemy artillery, etc. The whole thing is a SNAFU. "What might have happened if a different **personality** (my emphasis - S.R.) had been in General Dare's shoes?"

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So here we are with Tex and his staff in his chopper on the way to battle. "The weather and the lush terrain below gave the General the opportunity to reflect on the stupidity of war, as most professionals from time to time do. Here he was, risking not only his own but those of 15,000 others. But he quickly shifted his mood. Firemen had to fight fires they didn't start; generals had to wage wars they had hoped to avoid." Yeah sure.

With Tex in charge, things go well. Both of his task forces get across the river. He has problems, but, oddly enough the opposition is lighter, the staff more efficient, there are less unfortunate accidents, communications don't break down, etc.

The last example deals with the imagined defense of the Fulda Gap in West Germany from attacking Soviet "mechanized hordes." Here we see Major General Tip McFadic, commanding the 7th Airmobile Division (helicopter-borne infantry).

Although blitzkrieg doctrine calls for attacking first, it is the Russians who start things, with a single nuclear blast to hamper radio communication followed by what can only be described as 'mechanized human wave assaults.'

For unexplained reasons, U.S. airfields receive no serious damage, Soviets provide no air, tactical missile or heavy artillery support. "Three Mig 23s had been knocked down while the remainder of the group had fled. Strange, thought McFadic, to provide such limited air resources to support an important strategic thrust." Mighty strange, indeed, but no explanation is forthcoming.

The oncoming Russian 'hordes' are blasted with rockets, air strikes and helicopter gunships but still they come on providing good targets. So McFadic demands an 80 kiloton tactical nuclear strike.

"Enemy columns were demoralized. Units advancing from the rear were piling up and adding to the suitability of the nuclear target... McFadic could not resist calling to the Army Commander with a request for a small yield weapon, on the grounds that his division was taking heavy losses and might take still more. A nuke might well end it. There was no concurrence nor any indication that any troops on the European continent had been granted nuclear authority."

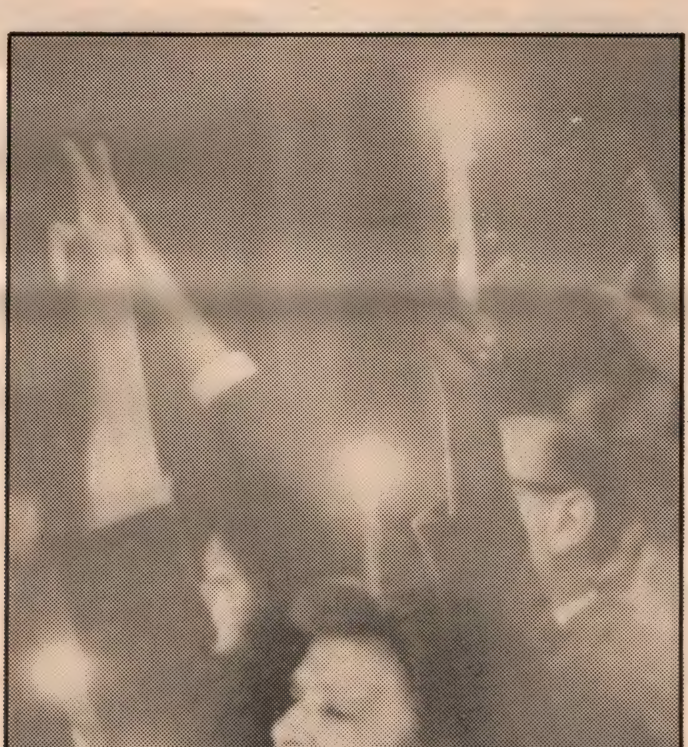
Welcome to Fantasy land folks. The mask is off. These raving lunatics aren't interested in avoiding World War III, what they see is the possibility for a man with a nice compact armored and mechanized group to have fun slaughtering the obliging Russian "hordes."

Precisely why everyone won't be fried to a nuclear crisp in the course of these festivities is another little detail that Manteuffel and his American colleagues omit.

The Nixons, Lemnitzers, Dayans and Manteuffels see only war and more war, whether by blitzkrieg, nuclear war, or both. Sudan, Libya, Vietnam, Cambodia, Chile and Bolivia, the world is slipping through their bloodstained fingers. We must fight to make the U.S. government spend the people's money to make the lives of our people better rather than to threaten the world with destruction.

V as in VICTORY

The V symbol was used in World War II, most famously by Winston Churchill and sometimes to the accompaniment of the opening bars of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. That noble purpose is carried on by today's peace, labor and Black liberation movements. Here are a few off-beat "V"s, snapped by Bill Andrews at various N.Y. demonstrations.



Cheddi Jagan sees winds of change in the Caribbean

CHEDDI JAGAN

By **ELLEN PERLO**

When Cheddi Jagan lost the prime ministership of British Guiana (now Guyana) in 1964, there were two immediate reactions: the **New York Times** cancelled his complimentary subscription and the U.S. State Department refused him a visa. The consequences to the people of Guyana, however, were far more serious, and still are. First of all, through U.S.-British electoral chicanery, the people were deprived of Jagan's leadership despite the fact that he received more votes than his opponent, Linden Forbes Burnham (45% to 40.5%).

Then, when Burnham took office, the country was reopened to foreign capital, mostly U.S., and the private business sector flourished, with all the attendant implications for the working people. The People's Progressive Party is still the largest political party in Guyana and Cheddi Jagan, head of the party and leader of the opposition, is probably the most popular man in his country. He would still be head of state if the voting procedure were not stacked against him in the 1964 general election, and ever since.

Dr. Jagan was in Moscow, just passing through on his return from a World Peace Council meeting in New Delhi, but he complimented our magazine and took the time to give me an interview.

Flattering adjectives are habitually used to describe him: charming, debonair, handsome, knowledgeable. All true. But most important is his integrity, his devotion to his people and their welfare. He was easy to approach and our talk was informal.

I asked about PPP participation in the elections, having read that his party has been conducting a boycott since the 1968 general election and the June 1970 local elections. "The government is resorting more and more to fraud," Jagan said, "as the dissatisfaction of the people grows — one-third of the people are unemployed and one-third underemployed; inflation is serious and the cost of living keeps going up."

He said that the PPP has decided to boycott the remaining election, in December 1970, and is conducting a campaign for four demands: (1) new voters' lists and impartial conduct of elections; (2) restrictions on the system of proxy voting (since 1961, practically anyone can sell his vote on almost any pretext); (3) abolition of overseas voting (one-fifth of total votes are from overseas "residents" and lists are fraudulently compiled and administered — 94% were for Burnham!); (4)prohibition on tampering with ballot boxes (the PPP is asking for the count to be made at polling places immediately after the election, with representatives of all parties present).

"In the coming months," he continued, "our struggle will be for the maintenance of living standards, such as they are, for civil liberties, including the right to vote in fair elections, for the right to obtain passports, for the right to hold demonstrations, for cessation of harassment against picketing. The next general election will be in 1973. We are for confrontation politics now, even up to a general strike."

"What about racial strife in your country?" I asked, aware of longstanding antagonism between the people of East Indian descent and those of African heritage.

"In the past six years a transformation has been taking place," he responded. "Racial disturbances in 1964 were fomented by the CIA, especially in the sugar belt, but now unity is growing as more and more workers realize that the government and the capitalist class are working together. In the last strike, it was the fact that the government sent troops to intimidate the workers and break the strike that caused the total shutdown, even where strike action had not been 100%."

He told of strikes in saw mills and stone quarries and in the construction of sea defenses (dikes). The workers wanted to leave Burnham's discredited labor union and called for a poll, but the government refused and sent strikebreakers. The rising cost of living and sprinting inflation have resulted in a rash of wildcat strikes all over the country. The government has not only been using force to break the strikes but also has before Parliament a bill to outlaw strikes. The Trade Union Congress (TUC) supported the bill at first but is now opposing it because of the militancy of the racially united labor force. Thus, for the present at least, the bill is stalled.

Jagan spoke about the new wave against colonialism in the Caribbean, a trend started early this year by the revolt in Trinidad when 50,000 people went into the streets. "Three-quarters of the army was with the demonstrators, and the government almost toppled," he said, "but the Prime Minister called for Anglo-American military help and U.S. warships steamed into Trinidad waters. Now the people realize that yesterday's freedom fighters can be today's collaborators. But, inspired by the Trinidad uprising, there have been protest demonstrations in Curacao, Bermuda, Antigua, Montserrat. In Montserrat, the police went on strike and the British sent in the army. The entire Caribbean is a powder keg, with unemployment and underemployment of two-thirds of the people and with 65% of the population under 21."

My meeting with Jagan took place the day after Salvador Allende was confirmed as president of Chile. I asked the obvious question: "Will the election in Chile have an effect in the Caribbean, Central and South America?"

"Of course," he said, "Psychological warfare is an important factor in the struggle against colonialism, against imperialism. The imperialists say they will be there forever, flexing America's muscles. The victory in Chile, and the inability of the United States to stop it, is like tonic to people in other territories, who have despaired. And there is another factor that is heartening. The military has traditionally been tied with the old order. But now in Bolivia and Peru, the military is leading progressive governments.

"Another significant trend is the role of the clergy. In Guyana, for example, the Catholic Church has always opposed us. Recently it has been obvious that its hostility to us has decreased, that it is now neutral. In fact, privately it has been said that they prefer the PPP to Burnham; they have seen the corruption and ruthlessness of the People's National Congress regime."

In his speech to the World Peace Council a few days earlier, Jagan had said:

"The possibilities of U.S. intervention are becoming more limited, thanks to the resistance of the Vietnamese people, the growing upsurge of grass-roots democratic U.S.A. and the strength of the socialist world. The wave which the Cuban revolution has started is now sweeping Latin America and I have no doubt it will engulf the imperialists and their puppets in the Caribbean also. Those who love peace, those who hate imperialism are on the march. Their revolution cannot be stopped."

I asked Jagan, "Would you, if you could, come to the United States?" He said yes, he would welcome the opportunity to come to the United States. "There is much in common between the people of the United States and the people of the Caribbean, much in their common struggle. It has been said that Latin America and the Caribbean are the backyard of the United States. It is important for those who live in the house to know how those in the yard are getting along.

"American diplomacy is crude. When I was Premier, I was allowed entry. As soon as I ceased to be head of government — because of CIA intervention in our domestic affairs — I was denied a visa. I am denied even the facility of passing through Kennedy airport. I suppose the United States government does not want the American people to know of its affairs in Guyana, how, step by step, as in Vietnam, it is supporting a corrupt minority regime."

Head of Guyana's largest political party and leader of the opposition, Cheddi Jagan is probably the most popular man in Guyana. He would still be head of state if the electoral system were not stacked against him.

Cheddi Jagan greets his supporters during the 1961 election victory celebrations. From Dr. Jagan's book, "The West on Trial."

COMMENT

Film Workers Union: 'Fight to make films important to a changing world'

SAN FRANCISCO

WHILE SOME of San Francisco's poshest gathered one evening last month at the new Palace of Fine Arts Theater for the opening of the 14th annual San Francisco Film Festival, another group of people — members and friends of the Film Workers Union — gathered in a hall in North Beach for a different reason.

Over the years, the film festival has been directed more and more towards the city's "society" layer, despite some impressive retrospectives and new directors' series designed to attract film buffs or just plain folks interested in films.

But last year's opening night — with tickets priced at $10 each and some students discounts thrown in — saw all manner of hip people in their colorful clothes come to dig both the cinematic and human entertainment.

This was too much for the festival committee, which this year charged $50 each for opening night tickets and made it clear the festival would have an entirely different tone.

Having been to festivals that at least made the pretense of orienting themselves to the people, we decided that as a matter of principle The People's World shouldn't cover the festival per se. When films opened in general circulation, they could be reviewed for our readers, with the exception of films of special interest, such as the one reviewed elsewhere on this page.

THE FILM WORKERS Union had much the same idea, and put it into practice by sponsoring an alternative "film festival" at the same time as the city's official version was taking place.

Cinematic fare at the Palace of Fine Arts was "The Great White Hope," story of prizefighter Jack Johnson and his white mistress.

To mock this choice, the FWU showed short segments from Vicente Minelli's "Cabin in the Sky," the vintage comedy that is literally larded with racist stereotypes, and, in addition, showed a documentary film by Bill Kimberlin on the 1910 Johnson-Jeffries fight and the racist campaign that took place against Johnson.

There were also other acts, such as a magnificent pair of wolves, a tuba player, the Congress of Wonders, and a Guatemalan ballad singer.

All the acts donated their services to the FWU benefit, and we in the audience, made up largely of some of the Bay Area's young film workers, cameramen, writers, and supporters of same, enjoyed ourselves thoroughly.

THIS ALTERNATIVE festival was one of the first public activities of the FWU, formed to counter the attitude of some of the old established unions in the film industry, which block opportunities for minorities, women, or simply independent, creative film personnel to get a job in films.

Chief existing unions in the film industry are the Intl. Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employes (IATSE) and the Natl. Assn. of Broadcast and Electrical Technicians (NABET).

IATSE is currently involved in a dispute with the Justice Dept. over the lack of minority people in the industry, and has been forced to agree to integrate crews on a percentage basis.

This is the union that tried to prevent Herbert Biberman's fine film, "Salt of the Earth," from getting made and eventually did prevent it from being shown, for all intents and purposes.

Currently IATSE plays one of the most conservative roles in the AFL-CIO California State Federation of Labor.

AN APPEAL put out by the FWU emphasizes "We are not in conflict with the older existing film unions, but we intend to go beyond them in our demands. We will provide protection for film workers on traditional economic issues including wages, health and welfare, job security, grievance procedures and profit sharing. But we will also act on issues involving our creativity, integrity and sense of responsibility to the community beyond the screen."

The FWU, in the preamble to its constitution, emphasizes that "as film makers we deplore the abuse and misuse of our medium in the name of commercialism or sensationalism, the limitations placed upon our abilities and our integrity by the demands of Prime Time or the Front Office and the exclusionary practices (covert and otherwise) which limit opportunities within the industry for newcomers, members of racial minorities and for women.

"The existing unions," charges the FWU, "have proven unable or unwilling to expand their demands to these issues."

The new group, composed of the young filmmakers that have made San Francisco such an important center for new cinema, of people who've worked on Hollywood films, of people from Newsreel and freelance documentaries, emphasize that they "speak also for the audience, the 'forgotten man' of the movie industry . . . Today audiences are demanding of the screen a new honesty and maturity. The new filmmakers want to meet this demand, and to fight for the change necessary to enable us to make films important to a changing world."

AMONG THE projects of the FWU are setting up workshop and training programs for their membership, and for women and third world film talent. "to encourage them to enter an industry previously closed to them."

They are also working on production of film spots for community groups to reply to television editorials; campaigning for passage of an ordinance requiring movie theaters to accompany each feature with a locally produced short, and encouraging other unions to use FWU filmmakers to produce their educational and public relations films.

More information on the FWU is available from P. O. Box 31009, San Francisco, Calif. 94131, or by calling (415) 332-9326.

—JUDY BASTON

FILM

What rape has to do with imperialism

SAN FRANCISCO

MICHAEL VERHOEVEN'S "O.K." was beyond doubt the highlight of the 14th Annual San Francisco International Film Festival.

Verhoeven has created a masterful anti-war film that demonstrates how the average nice boy from next door or down the street can be dehumanized by the military into becoming a sadistic killer.

Based on a real incident that took place on November 18, 1966, the story concerns a little Vietnamese girl named Mao who was abducted, raped, stabbed and shot by four American soldiers. The film created quite a disturbance at the Berlin Film Festival when Hollywood's George Stevens said it was "anti-American," while some Germans called it "anti-German."

The result was that the film was excluded from competition because of its political views. But the furor which ensued on the part of the press and public was so great that other filmmakers withdrew their films, and the Berlin festival was closed.

Finding a distributor in the U. S. has been a problem, and even United Artists claims Verhoeven used an "idea" they were seriously considering.

VERHOEVEN presents his story in the stark reality of black and white, transposing the locale from Vietnam to a Bavarian forest.

As the film opens we see the young German filmmakers and actors arriving at a schoolhouse. With a brilliant Brechtian quality of reality, they introduce themselves and we immediately see they are rather nice people.

Then they changed into their military uniforms. The transformation takes place and the story starts. The actors speak in a Bavarian dialect, which Verhoeven felt would capture the manner in which native types, usually associated with the most charming customs of a country, can behave with incredible savagery within the inhumane landscape of war.

THE BANTER between the men lets us know they have no understanding of why they are involved in killing, least of all protecting "democracy and freedom" for the world.

A young girl comes by with milk for a sick brother. She is stopped by the soldiers, teased and asked, "Are you a Communist spy?"

She is confused and afraid. She is asked if she is a good girl and if she confesses her sins in church. She refuses to tell them her "sins" but is eventually forced to say that her only sexual "sin" is masturbation.

The soldiers are happy to hear this and pat her on the head. The fifth soldier, who has not been involved in the teasing, tells the girl to go home.

As she attempts to leave, however, she is thrown to the ground and the gang rape starts. The fifth soldier is helpless and cannot save the girl.

After the rape, the girl pretends to be dead, but to make sure one of the soldiers stabs her with a knife. She runs but is then shot to death with machine guns.

The fifth soldier escapes so he can report the incident.

IN AN unforgettable scene, we see the other soldiers trying to kill him, and then they decide to get rid of the girl's body by throwing her into a dam. They return to their post, and the field telephone rings with an officer asking if everything is "O.K."

The soldier answer and says "Everything is O. K. and there is nothing to report.

The fifth soldier makes it to his senior officer, but is told to forget the matter: "In wartime many such incidents take place. We are here to protect freedom and liberty, and word of this would be bad for morale and only serve to provide propaganda for the enemy.

"We are here representing the highest form of civilization, son. This girl may have been a spy, and besides she is only one of many, and is not even a civilized human being. These natives are animals. Why worry about it?

The fifth soldier can only say, "I feel like throwing up," and then is ordered to return to his outfit.

Eventually the matter is brought to higher officials and as the soldiers take off their uniforms and put on their clothes, we hear that the men involved in the real incident were eventually brought before a court martial.

The original sentences were reduced, one man re-enlisted and one was found not guilty. The film ends and one is left totally aware of the horror of war.

Soldier in "O.K." giggles while rape of Vietnamese girl takes place.

in the drive spirit by ordering now an extra two or three papers for your workmates and neighbors.

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Syrian CPer's murder jars unity of Arab left

The following is an abridgement of a statement issued by the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist party on the torture death of Ahmad Mustafa al-Zuibi, a member of the Syrian Communist party.

Last July the People's World published a report denying al-Zuibi was a member of the Communist party of Syria. That report was wrong. Communists have been killed in the struggle taking place in Syria, and in Iraq.

But some apologists for Israel's role in the Middle East, for instance, Sid Resnick, writing in the Yiddish daily Morning Freiheit, have tried to use the martyrdom of these Communists against the very cause for which they died.

Resnick, in the Oct. 11 Morning Freiheit, points to the killing of Al-Zuibi as proof that the Baath party regime in Syria, is not progressive and anti-imperialist, but rather "fascist like," especially in comparison with Israel's treatment of Communists.

The Baath party, in origin a middle class, socialist influenced Arab nationalist group, is a complex movement, with many conflicting left and right currents.

The Syrian CP has been in alliance with the Baath left wing in Syria. That alliance is a threat to reactionary and pro-imperialist elements inside and outside the Baath party.

As the statement of the Syrian Communists makes clear, al-Zuibi was murdered as part of an effort to turn Syria away from its anti-imperialist course.

The recent period in Syria has seen events that claim the attention of all progressives.

On April 23, 1970, arrests began among Communists in seven regions of Syria.

About 15 persons were seized, and some of them were beaten and tortured.

Subsequently a few students and trade unionists were set free but the rest are still in prison.

No charges have been preferred against most of those arrested.

The Communist party tried to assure their release by approaching high government officials, who promised to set the arrested Communists free.

It transpired that decisions adopted earlier provided for the arrest of people distributing Nidal al-Sha'b, the Syrian newspaper, and local publications of the Communist party, for banning demonstrations and using force to disperse them, and for denying foreign passports to a large number of leading Syrian CP functionaries.

The Communist party condemned these measures and established contact with the Baath party to seek their repeal.

STOP
the MURDER
of
ANGELA
DAVIS
NATIONAL
COMMITTEE
YOUNG
COMMUNIST
LEAGUE

LED BY U.S. Communist Carolyn Mullin, the British Young Communist League marched in London last week for the freedom of Angela Davis.

Most key Baathists are convinced that measures of this nature do not contribute to the country's progress and injure the policy of cooperation, which exists in one form or another, between Baath and the Syrian CP.

The Communist party hoped that the measures in question would be called off.

The Syrian CP held, therefore, that there was no need to discuss the matter in Syrian, still less to carry discussion abroad.

This was considered since the majority of key government officials and Baathists appreciated the Syrian CP position and promised to revoke the decisions concerned.

Accordingly, the Syrian Communist party called on its members and friends to be patient.

NEW ARRESTS

But there came new unexpected arrests. They affected Ahmad Mustafa al-Zuibi and Abd al-Jamil Bahbuh, well known Communists active in the Sana news agency.

They were kidnapped from their homes by secret service men and put to the torture.

A few days al-Zuibi's body was delivered to relatives, who were told that he had died of a heart attack.

But when the relatives opened the coffin they realized that al-Zuibi had been tortured to death.

This heinous crime caused added concern about the fate of Bahbuh, whose life, we understand, is threatened too.

These are, in brief, the facts showing that some civil servants have for a long time been trying to alienate the Baath and Communist parties.

The arrests, tortures and assassinations are not directed against individuals, as some people claim, nor against the Syrian CP alone, but against all anti-imperialist, patriotic forces of the nation, against Syria's policy of national progress.

This activity can only be prompted by the desire of right wing reactionary forces to turn the country back.

They want to nullify progressive changes and the people's gains.

They realize that as a first step in this direction they must divide the progressive forces of the nation and undermine the cooperation going on between the Communist and Baath parties in this or that form, in this or that field.

They know what experience had shown — that the triumph of the policy of strengthening, extending and improving cooperation among the progressive forces of the nation, large sections of the working class, the peasantry and revolutionary intellectuals meets the exigencies

(Continued on page 7)

Bernadette Devlin plans new strategy for Ulster freedom movement struggle

By WILLIAM J. POMEROY

LONDON, Oct. 2.. (By air mail) — Statements by Bernadette Devlin, following her release from Armagh prison on Oct. 20 must be viewed in the context of a deteriorating political situation in Northern Ireland that threatens to erupt into further violent clashes between the right wing unionists in power and the civil rights movement.

After serving four months of a six months sentence for participation in the defense of the Londonderry Bogside in August, 1969, the young, diminutive MP for Mid-Ulster told a press conference on Oct. 25 that rioting in the streets was not a productive way to conduct the struggle for change in Northern Ireland, and that she would endeavor to stop such violent encounters as had occurred in Londonderry.

COMPELLED TO ACT

At the same time she justified her own action for which she was jailed.

"What I did," she said, "was forced on me by the system in which I live. It was either keep the police at bay with stones and petrol bombs, or suffer under the more sophisticated weapons they had, the baton, the gas, and the gun."

However, she said, capitalism cannot be abolished if the energies of the people are directed along such lines of action as rioting.

ple to support a program.

"You ask me where I'd look for my political allies in the future," she told an interviewer. "I'd say my commitment will be to the trade unions, from the shop stewards down.

"The riots are terrible because they simply prop up the system. They make the majority of the people more conservative.

"People are confused and tired out and they don't know what the riots are about.

"They see government ministers on television saying the riots are ruining the economy and that no one wants to invest in Northern Ireland anymore. This just make them feel that the only people who are taking a constructive line are the government.

"I'm not against force. I don't even believe that force should be used as a last resort to take power.

"I believe it should be used when it will work, i.e. when a majority of the people are behind you and you're going to win. That isn't so at the moment. What we've got to do is get on with the job of explaining to people and convincing them."

In the past three months there have been repeated outbreaks of street fighting in Belfast and in Londonderry.

On the weekend of Sept. 26-27 over 2,000 people battled 600 British troops and an equal number of police in the Shankhill Road area of Belfast.

Nearly 200 bombings have taken place in Northern Ireland and in the Republic of Ireland in the past few months, carried out by both unionist extremists and republican elements.

The heightening drift to violence is associated with the campaign by the hard-lining extreme right wing of the Unionist party against the proposed reforms in the electoral process, housing allocations and unemployment.

Under the former Labor government in Britain, the present Unionist regime of Major Chichester-Clark had been persuaded to identify itself with reform and with such steps as the dissolution of the suppressive B Specials. Since the Tory government took power in Britain in June, the more rightist Unionists have been driving for the ouster of Chichester-Clark and the rejection of reforms in toto.

Bit by bit, the Chichester-Clark government is having its base of support pulled away by the right wing Unionists, led by William Craig.

Electoral reform has been postponed for two years and is not to be introduced until 1972.

The right wing is demanding that the proposed centralized housing administration be abandoned and housing allocation returned to the Unionist-controlled localities, and that the B Specials be recreated.

LAW AND ORDER

On Sept. 20 the Unionist party executive committee voted 78-2 on a resolution of no confidence in Chichester-Clark's "law and order" policies.

The riots and street fighting in recent months, including Protestant attacks on British troops, have been precipitated by such extremist Unionist groups as the Ulster Volunteer Force as a way of discrediting the Chichester-Clark government and bringing the right wing to power.

It is in this light that Bernadette Devlin's remarks on the counter-productivity of street rioting have been made.

Latest of the right wing moves in which Craig joined with the leader of the British Tory Monday Club Ulster Committee, J. Jackson, in a statement raising the scare of a Communist-inspired attempt to overthrow the Unionist government, has been answered by the Communist party of Ireland with a call for unity behind a fight to complete the carrying out of the reform program and to extend it to more housing and jobs, higher wages and more social services.

BERNADETTE DEVLIN

[illegible] attle 8 are now facing.

The real reason for this second conspiracy trial go beyond the Justice Dept.'s attempt to fix the blame for a violent demonstration on some "outside agitators."

Although there were militant demonstrators all over the country in the days that followed the Chicago trial, only Seattle poeple were singled out for federal conspiracy charges. The reasons why Seattle was picked are significant.

Seattle 8 conspiracy trial

(Continued from page 4)

some karate kicks in a public park a few days before the demonstration; and most of the evidence concerns speeches given and meetings attended by the different defendants.

As in the Chicago trial, the government is more interested in scaring the radical movement oand dissidents in general into inactivity than in getting guilty verdicts from a jury, even though they must know by now that the temporary or permanent loss of a few leaders will do little to stop the growth of the revolutionary movement in the U. S.

The Seattle 8 will certainly get no help from the dispensers of "blind justice." Judge George Boldt, who will try the case, has presided over many trials of draft resisters in the seventeen years since he was appointed a federal judge for life.

He is known to accept the government's evidence unquestioningly and to hand out stiff sentences to young resisters.

Boldt is no flamboyant emotional figure like Judge Julius Hoffman either; he likes fast trials and strict legal decorum in his courtroom and will probably start handing out contempt charges like rotten candy at the first sign of opposition to his arbitrary rule by the defendants or their lawyers.

Chip Marshall, who is defending himself in order to get a chance to communicate the politics of SLF to the jury, will likely be a prime target for Boldt's contempt citations.

The prosecutor, Federal Attorney Guy Goodwin, is the Justice Department's chief travelling outside agitator.

He is the man who brought two sets of conspiracy indictments against leading Weathermen, and he has carried out in several cities the judicial part of Mitchell's campaign to destroy the Black Panther party.

The government seems to have already won its first victory even before the trial has begun. The trial will be held in Tacoma, not in Seattle. Judge Boldt agreed with the prosecutor's contention that Tacoma, 30 miles south of Seattle, would provide a less "biased" jury.

Goodwin obviously was thinking of the much greater support the Seattle 8 could have gotten if the trial were held in the city in which the "crimes" took place.

With a virtual nationwide press blackout, the Seattle conspiracy defense has an almost impossible job to do: they have to raise over $50,000 for legal expenses alone. If you can contribute to the defense of the movement, send it on to:

Seattle 8 Defense
Box 1984
Seattle, Washington.

—**MIKE KAZIN**
Liberation News Service

Syrian left crisis

(Continued from page 6)

of the country's progress and foils the hopes of the reactionary right, who would like Syria to go back on its policy of national progress.

Any progressive will associate the activity of these elements with that of imperialist and Zionist forces in the Arab countries.

The visits which Sisco and Aldo Moro paid to some Arab countries, and the U. S. diplomats' meeting in Teheran, were intended to refurbish the thesis of the "Communist menace," revive the anti-Communist campaign in the Arab world and strike a blow at Arab-Soviet friendship.

These moves are disguised by the U. S. imperialists' appeal for "prudence," said to be needed for a "solution" to the Mideast crisis acceptable to the Arab countries.

All this shows that the reactionaries' activity is closely linked with the feverish efforts of imperialism all over the Middle East and hence must be combatted.

The responsibility of the progressive forces of Syria is great and they cannot shut their eyes to the crimes that are perpetrated.

The enemy — imperialism and Zionism — is 50 kilometers from Damascus and cannot be resisted, let alone defeated, by following an anti-Communist policy and persecuting progressives.

The policy of cooperation of the progressive forces at home and in the Arab countries, and of alliance with the socialist countries, first of all with the Soviet Union, with the international labor movement and the national liberation movement, is the only correct policy that can counter the imperialist and Zionist threat.

Every departure from this policy injures the national and social progress of Syria and the interests of the Arab countries.

Hostility towards the Communists and arrests among them do not present a danger to Communists alone, but to the progressive forces in the Baath party itself.

We wish to say in so many words that the condemnation of these measures voiced by many prominent Baathists do not exempt them from responsibility for these strange practices.

Communists, patriots, progressives, workers, peasants and intellectuals alike demand:

- Investigate the circumstances of Ahmad Mustafa al-Zuibi's assassination and punish the assassins.
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WHAT'S ON

LOS ANGELES

PLAN TO SHOP and eat at the annual People's World Bazaar. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13. Larchmont Hall, 118 N. Larchmont.

GIVE EVERYTHING you can spare and collect from others, to help household goods, jewelry, books, toys, etc. For pickups call: MA 6-6616. Help stock the People's World Bazaar.

NEEDLE TRADES Annual Dinner Sat., Nov. 21 — 5:30 p.m., Women's University Club, 540 S. Catalina St. Musical program. Parking in the rear.

JOHN ABT, counsellor for Angela Davis, will speak of his client Sunday Nov. 22. Auspices Fellowship for Social Justice in conjunction with the United Comm. to Free Angela Davis. 2936 W 8th St., 2:30 p. m., donation $1.00.

• WANT ADS

CEMETERY LOT for sale, Walnut Creek. For information call The People's World business manager.

SAN FRANCISCO

IS THERE a sheetmetal worker in the house? Volunteer help needed. Call PW.

BABY BLUE 1955 Cadillac for sale . . stereo radio, seats tht go up and down, a motor that purrs. $400 or best offer. Benefit. PW. Call EX 2-1602.

GOING TO Canada to avoid the draft? You should read the new October, 1970 edition of "Immigration to Canada and Its Relation to the Draft and Military." Single copies FREE from the Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters Case Postal 5, Succarsale Wesmount, Montreal, 215, Quebec, Canada.

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by Kim Byong Sik

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Urgent appeal to our readers

The People's World is in a most serious financial situation. In its 33 year history as a Marxist paper on the Pacific Coast, it has rarely faced such a budgetary crisis.

We have put off making this urgent appeal to our readers in hopes that the successful 1970 Fund Drive for $70,000, the recent Los Angeles Banquet, and the new composing shop plans for January 1, 1971 would meet the dangerous situation facing us.

But we can't put off a moment longer to ask our readers for your immediate contributions to the paper. We are not crying wolf.

The causes of the crisis are primarily accelerated inflation and an accumulated debt, itself a product of rising costs on all sides. The fact is that the Fund Drive only pays about 4 months of our expenses and the balance must come from other sources through the year.

Our staff has not been paid for four weeks, but we cannot put off paying the printer, the Post Office, the rent, taxes, the telephone, etc., etc.

During the Fund Drive 719 new readers were added to our subscription list — an achievement integrating the unique quality of the People's World and its meaning to the democratic and revolutionary struggles of our times. When we should be expanding our coverage of these events, we have been forced to cut back production.

We need $15,000 by December 15 over and above all other income to meet our obligations.

Can you make a special gift special donation? We need $5's now of a week's wages? Or a and $10's by the hundreds and $50's and $100's by the scores to see us through this period. We will gladly accept loans of $100 or more. We depend on our readers.

The Movement in this region needs the People's World. Right now the People's World needs you.

—— **Management and Editorial Board**

New charges of 'Reichstag' rioting

(Continued from Page 1)

using his strong influence to gain governmental contracts and favors for his law firm's clients.

He told the GOP leaders, that when answering an attack, "do so with an attack of your own against the opposition for having launched it in the first place."

At the same time, he suggested, start early to deflate the opponent, using various techniques, including red-baiting to suggest "leftist" leanings.

CHOTINER STYLE

There is much of the Nixon-Chotiner tactics in the story of what actually happened in San Jose.

A rally took place about 5 p.m. at the San Jose State College campus prior to the President's speech at Civic Auditorium.

About 1,200 from that rally marched to the auditorium. There were already about 1,200 people gathered outside the auditorium.

It was a mixed crowd of sightseers, overflow from the Nixon rally and a lot of people who were there to complain to the President about the war, inflation, unemployment.

Unemployment is a big issue in Santa Clara county which has been hit hard by the aerospace cutbacks.

Engineers laid off by the electronics and defense industries were there with picket signs.

San Jose Police Chief Ray Blackmore called it a "mixed crowd," so "we couldn't go in there with a lot of police power."

POLICE SIDE

But even so, Blackmore maintains there wasn't a riot. There were "a few rocks thrown," he said, but nothing that endangered the President's life.

"I really believe we did a really fine job," the police chief said.

"If there had been any danger to the President's life," he said, would "his hand picked secret servicemen" have "let him go through that crowd?"

Like newsmen who covered the event, Blackmore maintains the President's "departure was peaceful."

As for the hail of rocks, bottles, eggs and other unidentified flying objects which reportedly hit the Presidential car, there is much skepticism.

Cameramen from CBS, NBC and ABC all have film of the Presidential limousine leaving the parking lot and none show the reported missiles.

CBS cameraman Stephen Lighthill called the alleged riot "a bunch of shit."

There were four secret servicemen on either side of the Nixon car, Lighthill said. "One of them would have been hit" if anything was thrown, he said, but "none of them were."

The police "charged the crowd with motorcycles and the Tac Squad," Lighthill said, instead of proceeding through the quiet, calm group in the parking lot.

The whole incident, he said, "took less than a minute," because that's how much film he shot, which isn't much time for a riot.

ONE EGG

A Sacramento-based reporter went back to the scene of the alleged riot early the next morning.

He found a janitor cleaning the lot and asked him what he'd found.

The man said "one egg" and a few rocks.

The extravagant press reports of the riot were based mainly, most observers believe, on what White House press agents said.

Newsmen at the scene say only three reporters and cameramen were actually close to the President's car when all the action was supposed to have taken place.

In order to lend credence to what is rapidly becoming a major source of uncredibility for Nixon the FBI announced it was investigating a shot fired at the President.

Chief Blackmore said the "first I heard of a shot was through the news media Saturday afternoon (Nov. 7)."

No one has reported hearing any shot until the FBI said it was looking for one.

Alquist, in his request for a grand jury investigation, laid out what he said were "indications" of chicanery from Chotiner and the GOP strategy apparatus:

- Secret servicemen gave tickets to demonstrators to be inside Civic Auditorium, but the demonstrators were turned away by the San Jose police.
- In the President's speech there was a bracketed section that instructed the President to stop for "boos and jeers" or to be drowned out by the demonstrators, who were sceduled to be inside the auditorium. Since the San Jose police kept them out, Nixon had to skip that part of his speech.
- Secret servicemen were in San Jose a week ahead to work out security. The security plan was changed at the last minute to allow the crowd to get close in the hope of stirring up an incident.

Longshoremen to stop work; decide on future contract goals

PW Labor Dept.

SAN FRANCISCO — Longshore union members here have called a stop work meeting this Saturday in prepartion for intense negotiations scheduled soon which will be critcal in the continuing battle to deal with the job destroying automation process on the docks — known as containerization.

The meeting will provide a test for the bargaining position worked out during the ILWU Coast Longshore caucus meeting which recently concluded and was the longest such session in the union's history. It will also test how the membership has reacted to the current dock agreement signed in 1969. That supplemental contract appears to have been premised on certain directions developments might take in the industry which have not materialized.

An indication of the seriousness of the situation as seen by many union members is the fact that less than 20 longshoremen on the entire coast are presently working under the Container Station Agreement.

The caucus decided to press for a dollar an hour raise in 1971 and 1972, with an eventual cutback in the number of hours to seven aad no cut in pay.

The caucus also called for a work opportunity guarantee of either work or pay for 40 hours per week for all registered men. They added to this a demand for a $500 pension after 25 years.

The big issue of containerization resolved itself in a resolution to tighten up the jurisdiction. All containers are to be stuffed and stripped by the longshoremen with the exception of shippers loads.

On the question of manning, a problem closely related to containerization and the rapid rate of automation that has struck the industry, it was decided to hold the line.

WHILE UAW members continue round the clock picketing at GM's South Gate plant in Los Angeles, at press time national negotiations moved toward either a settlement sometime this week, or a prolonged strike that may run past the first of the year.

Shirley Graham DuBois honored on U.S. return

SAN FRANCISCO — Noted author and lecturer Shirley Graham DuBois told a large banquet audience here last week that "the violence in the streets of this nation and on the college campuses is a reflection of the violence this country is unleashing all over the world and against which people are rising all over the world."

Shirley DuBois made the remark at a dinner in her honor, attended by 400 persons, sponsored by The Black Scholar magazine. Her appearance here was delayed for considerable time because the U.S. State Department would not grant her a visa to return from Cairo, Egypt, where she lives currently. The Department's reversal came as a result of a campaign, led largely by the editors of The Black Scholar.

In her address, Mrs. DuBois said her late husband, black scholar and leader Dr. W.E.B. DuBois "would rejoice in the awareness that is blossoming in America today."

The major portion of Shirley DuBois' address dealt with the situation in Southern Africa and the Middle East where she said imperialism has been able to maintain a foothold on the African continent by using and "at the expense of the Afrikaner and the Jew."

The dinner, held at the Jack Tar Hotel, was attended by a large number of leading personalities in public life in the city. Master of ceremonies was Assemblyman Willie Brown.

Editorial

Free Los Siete!

(Continued from page 1)

among the people, building the new society which will free us all.

It's also time to say, in no uncertain terms, to the lying hypocrites in the mass media — hellbent on nullifying the decision of the court — that they will surely reap what they sow.

If anything is done now to further erode respect for legal authority and denegrate such notions as "a jury of one's peers" the responsibility is theirs.